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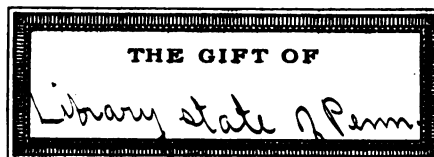
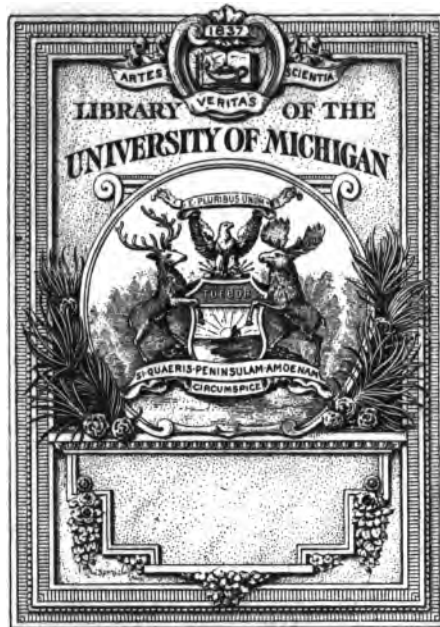
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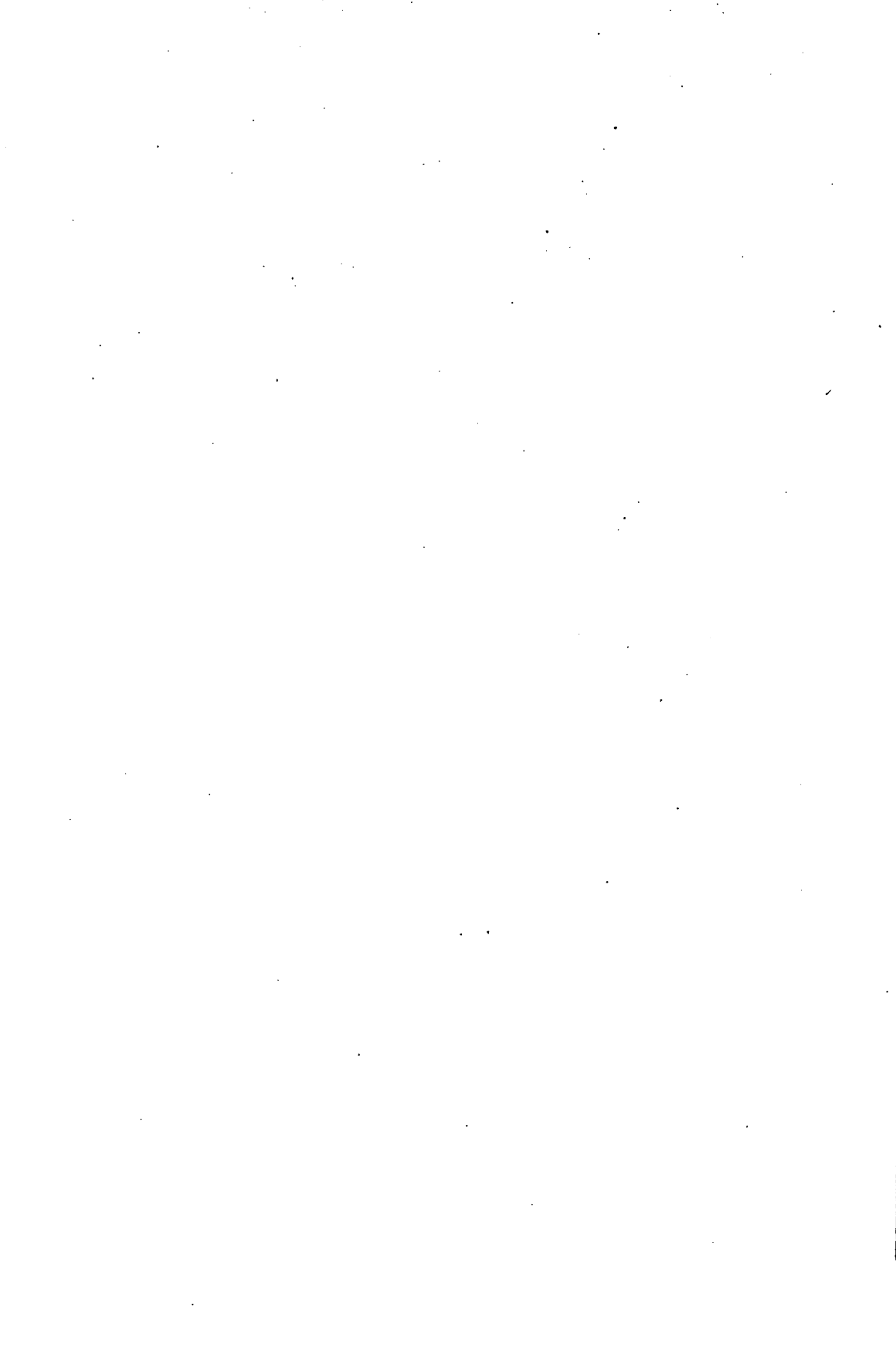


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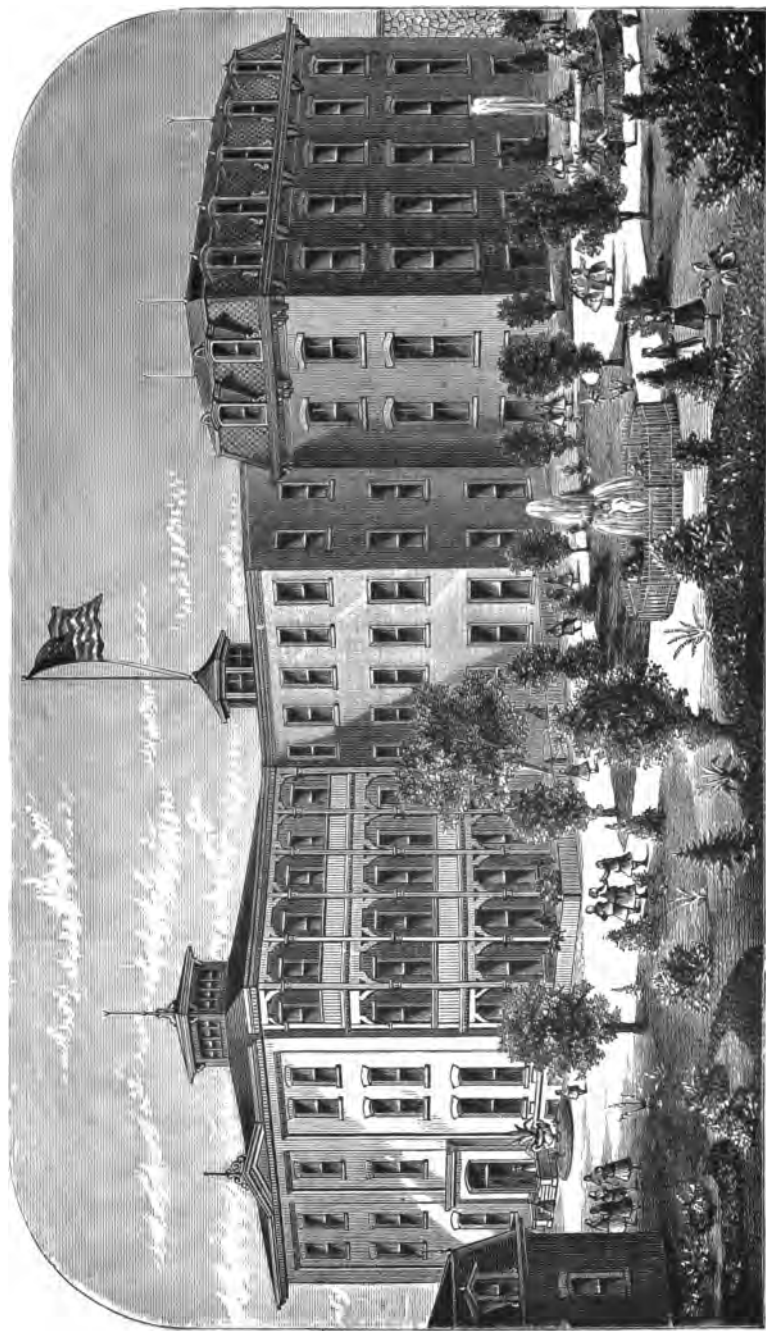












**SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.**  
Twenty-Third and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## SUPERINTENDENT of SOLDIERS' ORPHANS

OF PENNSYLVANIA, *Commissioner of*  
*= soldiers' orphan schools.*

FOR THE YEAR 1887.

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HARRISBURG:

EDWIN K. MEYERS, STATE PRINTER.

1887.



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## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

*Chief Clerk.*  
JOSEPH POMEROY.

*Financial Clerk.*  
JAMES H. MARSHALL.

*Superintendent.*—E. E. HIGBEE.

*Inspectors.*  
MRS. MIRA ATTICK,  
JOHN M. GREER.

*Messenger.*  
JOSEPH K. BOLTON.

## ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

SCHOOLS.	PRINCIPAL.	POST-OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds in acres.	HOW REACHED.
1. Chester Springs,.....	S. E. B. Kinsloe,.....	Chester Springs, Chester county.	40	Via Philadelphia and Reading railroad to Phoenixville; thence by Pickering Valley railroad to Chester Springs.
2. Dayton,.....	Mrs. Eliz. Ambrose,.....	Dayton, Armstrong county,...	33	Via Allegheny Valley railroad to Kittanning; thence twenty-two miles to Dayton by stage; stage leaves every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of mail train from Pittsburgh.
3. Harford,.....	J. M. Clark,.....	Harford, Susquehanna county.	125	Via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad from Scranton to Monroese station; thence to Harford, six miles by stage, daily morning and evening.
4. Industrial School,.....	W. J. Power,.....	Cathedral, Logan Square, Philadelphia.	†	North-west corner Thirty-ninth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia; Daily passenger cars, or the Chestnut and Walnut street line.
5. Mansfield,.....	A. D. Wright,.....	Mansfield, Troga county,.....	25	Via Elmira and State Line railroad from Elmira, New York, to Mans- field.
6. McAllisterville,.....	J. M. Sherwood,.....	McAllisterville, Juniata county.	30	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mifflin; thence twelve miles to McAl- listerville by stage every P. M., at about three o'clock.
7. Mercer,.....	W. M. Jack,.....	Mercer, Mercer county,.....	45	Via Shenango and Allegheny Valley railroad, from Greenville to Mercer, and via New Castle and Franklin railroad from New Castle.
8. Mount Joy,.....	J. H. Smith,.....	Mount Joy, Lancaster county,	16	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Mount Joy.
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, F. J. Umstead,.....	F. J. Umstead,.....	Corner Twenty-third and Par- rish streets, Philadelphia.	44	Take Union street horse cars (Fairmount), on Ninth street, to corner of Twenty-third and Brown streets.
10. Uniontown,.....	A. H. Waters,.....	Unionville, Fayette county,	300	Via Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad from Pittsburgh to Union- town.
11. White Hall,.....	S. B. Helges,.....	Camp Hill, Cumberland co.,...	34	Via Cumberland Valley railroad to White Hill, and walk one mile.



## ORPHAN SCHOOL DIRECTORY—Continued.

HOMES.	PERSONS TO BE ADDRESSED.	POST-OFFICE.	Extent of the grounds in acres.	HOW REACHED.
1. Children's Home,.....	Samuel Small, Esq.,	York, York county, .....	2	Via Northern Central railroad to York.
2. Church Home,.....	Mrs. A. W. Stille,...	2301 St. James' Place, Phila- delphia.	†	Angora, West Chester and Philadelphia railroad depot, Chestnut and Thirty-first streets.
3. Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children.	I. N. Kerlin, M. D.,...	Elwyn, Delaware county, ....	100	West Chester and Philadelphia railroad.
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum,	W. J. Power,.....	223 North Eighteenth street, Philadelphia,	.....	North-west corner Thirty-ninth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia; Darby passenger cars, or the Chestnut and Walnut street lines.
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home,...	P. C. Prugh,.....	Butler, Butler county,.....	30	Via West Pennsylvania railroad to Allegheny Valley railroad to Freeport; thence to Butler, by Butler Branch railroad.
6. Tressler Orphan Home, ....	P. Willard,.....	Loyseville, Perry county,.....	83	Via Pennsylvania railroad to Newport; thence by daily P. M. stage, fourteen miles.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 31, A. D. 1887.

---

TO JAMES A. BEAVER,

*Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania :*

SIR: As required by law, the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans respectfully submits the following report for the year ending May 31, A. D. 1887 :

Sufficient public attention has been directed during the past year to the character and management of the soldiers' orphan schools of the Commonwealth to warrant a more extended report than usual. Such a report, also, we regard as only the more necessary because so little seems to be known of the origin and history of these schools and the method of their management from the beginning to this present time.

**Early History.**

As early as July, 1862, when an urgent call was made for three hundred thousand men to enter the Union army, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proffered Governor Curtin fifty thousand dollars to aid in the organization and equipment of Pennsylvania troops. Having no legislative authority to accept or use this gift for the object specified, the Governor, by earnest efforts, secured the consent of the donors to apply it to the erection of an asylum for disabled soldiers, and in 1863, by special message, he urged the Legislature to appropriate the gift to this end.

The Legislature, however, took no action. The Governor, changing his purpose, and by still more persistent efforts, secured from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company permission to have the proffered sum paid into the Treasury of the State, as a fund to be used in educating and maintaining destitute soldiers' orphans; and early in 1864 further urged the matter upon the attention of the Legislature in the following memorable words, showing that already, in his own mind, the con-

ception of a system of schools for soldiers' orphans had been fully formed :

"I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of poor orphans of our soldiers who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion, their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The fifty thousand dollars heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last message, is still unappropriated, and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and instructed at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in doing so I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent and the good of the State."

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the matter was referred, failed to take any action. The Governor, however, whose heart was in the work, secured the valuable services of Dr. Wickersham in drafting a suitable bill to be laid before the Legislature. This bill, although prepared with great care and ability, failed to secure any favorable action. The Legislature, after much discussion, only passed the following brief act :

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and is hereby authorized to accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors, and appropriate the same in such manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation ; the accounts of said disbursements to be settled, in the usual manner, by the Auditor General and the Governor, and make report of the same to the next Legislature."

Under the authority of this act, Governor Curtin, in June, 1864, commissioned Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, and authorized him to prepare a detailed plan for carrying into effect the intention of the Legislature.

No worthier or more able man could have been selected. Thoroughly familiar with educational work, and having a breadth of thought and warmth of heart rarely equalled, Dr. Burrowes at once perfected a plan which received the executive approval, and became the base of the whole organization and management of the schools from that time onward, with but slight and unessential modifications. This plan, so necessary to any right understanding of the character of these

schools, for it is the norm of their whole subsequent management, we here give in full :

Plan of Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, under the act of 1834.

"1. Of the persons entitled to the benefit of the act :

These will be children of either sex under the age of fifteen, resident in Pennsylvania at the time of the application, and dependent upon either public or private charity for support, or on the exertions of a mother or other person destitute of means to afford proper education and maintenance, of fathers who have been killed, or died of wounds received, or of disease contracted in the service of the United States, whether in volunteer or militia regiments of this State, or in the regular army or the naval service of the United States, but who were at the time of entering such service actual *bona fide* residents of Pennsylvania.

2. Of admission to the benefits of the act :

This will be by application by the mother, if living, or if not, by the guardian or next friend, in the form prescribed by the Superintendent of Orphans, setting forth the name, age, place of nativity, and present residence of the child, with the extent of destitution, the name of the father, and of his regiment or vessel, his rank and the manner and time of his death, accompanied by an affidavit to the facts set forth, to be presented to the common school directors of the district in which the orphan resides, for approval or disapproval, according to the facts of the case, and if disapproved to be returned, with a statement of the reasons therefor; but if approved, to be so certified by the president and secretary and transmitted to the Superintending Committee of the proper county by whom it shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Orphans, with such suggestions and remarks as shall enable him to make the proper disposition of the case; and when approved by him an order to be issued by him for admission to such school as he shall designate; orphans under six years of age to be placed in such nearest institution for the more juvenile class as may be proper for, and will admit them on terms to be arranged by the Superintendent; and those above that age to be sent to the more advanced schools hereafter described, but in both cases regard to be had, as far as possible, to the religious denomination or faith of their parents.

3. Of the kind of education and maintenance :

The orphans will be clad in a neat, plain, uniform dress, according to sex, and supplied with comfortable lodgings, a sufficiency of wholesome food and proper attendance when sick; they will be physically developed—the boys by military drill or gymnastic training, according to age, and the girls by calisthenic and other suitable exercises; they will be habituated to industry and the use of tools, while at school, by the various household and domestic pursuits, and mechani-

cal and horticultural employments, suitable to the respective sexes. They will receive a full course of intellectual culture in the ordinary branches of a useful English education, having especial reference to fundamental principles and practical results; and they will be carefully trained in moral and religious principles, the latter as nearly approached as may be to the known denominational preference of the parents.

4. Of the schools to be employed under the act :

For the orphans under six years of age, suitable institutions, in any part of the State, that will receive them on proper terms and afford them fitting training and maintenance will be employed, and they will be placed therein till arrival at the age of six years.

For the orphans over six years of age, one school will be selected, when practicable, in each of the twelve normal school districts, of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the orphans of that age in the proper district, and having the necessary appliances to impart the physical, industrial, intellectual and moral training necessary to render them intelligent citizens and useful members of society; but if one such institution cannot be secured in each district, a sufficient number of a smaller class will be accepted, preferring such as will admit the largest number of orphans, and afford the best instruction and accommodations, the compensation in each case to be such as shall have been previously agreed on between the institution and the Superintendent, having reference as well to a reasonable economy as to a just remuneration for the services rendered, and to be paid quarterly, on the rendition of full and sufficient accounts and vouchers; clothing, books and medical attendance to be supplied by the State or the several institutions, as the Superintendent shall decide; and all contracts for the education and maintenance of orphans to terminate for such causes and after such notice as shall be therein specified.

5. Of the control of the orphans in the schools :

The details of education and maintenance will be in the hands of the principal of each school, subject to the regulations adopted by the Superintendent and the visitation of the proper superintending committees. Each school will keep a record of all applications for apprentices or employés from among its orphan pupils; but none shall be bound or otherwise put out to any employment, without his or her own application and that of the parent, guardian or next friend, and the concurrence of the superintending committee of the proper county. All contracts of apprenticeship or for employment to be, as soon as legal authority shall be obtained therefor, between the Superintendent and master or employer, and contain a reservation of power to annul the contract in case of failure on the part of the master or employer to fulfil all the stipulations. And the Superintendent will keep a record of the name, master, trade, term and residence of each apprentice or employé thus sent from schools.

## 6. Of the fund now at command under the act :

This is believed to be sufficient to commence this humane, just and patriotic undertaking, but the plan now recommended cannot be kept long enough in operation to produce any useful results, unless sufficient additions be made to it by the public authorities or private liberality, or by agencies similar to that which made the first liberal donation. It is hoped that this will be done, and that the undertaking will be continued till all our destitute soldiers' orphans shall be placed in a condition to meet the trials of life, on an equal footing with the children of those for whom their fathers died.

All accounts of the expenditure of the fund will be settled by the Auditor General, in the usual manner.

## 7. Of the administration of the trust under the act :

The school directors seem to be the proper board first to receive and scrutinize the application for admission ; representing as they do every part of the district, one member at least will be cognizant of the facts of each case, and their action can take place at their regular meetings without any additional labor to themselves, and to the great convenience of the applicants.

The superintending committee of each county will consist of three, five or seven, according to circumstances ; be composed of both sexes, and will be appointed with the approval of the Governor. It will receive the application and transmit it with such remarks and explanations as may be useful to the Superintendent, and will also periodically visit the school in its county or district containing soldiers' orphans, and make report of its condition and of such matters as may be promotive of their welfare.

The Superintendent will perform the duties in this plan specified, as well as such others as its full and successful operation shall render necessary and proper. Especially he will visit the schools in which the orphans are placed as often as is consistent with his other duties ; and, as the business of the trust will, except that of visitation, be mainly transacted by written correspondence, no office need, for the present at least, be established at Harrisburg. All communications will, therefore, be addressed to him at Lancaster."

To carry this plan into effect Dr. Burrowes at once began the preparation of necessary official registers and blank forms (now in use), and entered upon his campaign to secure a proper public sentiment throughout the State.

Orphans, between the ages of six and ten were designated as a class for institutions which would take up the elementary and primary work. Quite a large number of homes, already organized, were willing to undertake this work, and their coöperation was readily secured. The "Northern Home for Friendless Children" in Philadelphia, the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home" in Pittsburgh, the "Pittsburgh

and Allegheny Home for the Friendless," and the "Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum" entered into the arrangement.

This first difficulty, of securing suitable institutions for the most primary work, having been so providentially overcome, the second and more troublesome task was to secure places for the older pupils. The fund was too small to allow the thought of building any *State institutions*. To attempt anything of this kind would have been absurd, for the whole matter was nothing more than an experiment—a mere beginning, made possible by a private gift, and with no expectation that the Legislature would give any additional aid. No one seems to have had the faintest conception that the system, even if successfully organized, under any form, could continue beyond a few years. Although the whole plan has been severely condemned, no other was possible. The only way in which anything could be done was to find institutions already existing, and send the children to them under proper regulations and inspection. How inconsistent are those critics, who, seeking to bring the management of these schools into discredit, persistently ignore the peculiar necessities of their organization and continuance. The work before Dr. Burrowes was not to organize large State industrial schools, however excellent and important these may be. He had neither authority nor means to do this, and at no time in their history has this been possible. He had reason to congratulate himself if he could find any schools already existing whose managers would be willing to assume the responsibility of taking the orphans upon the terms which he was able to make.

Where to find schools to take the older children was in itself an almost hopeless task. Application was first made to the trustees of several normal schools. They refused to take them, being unwilling to risk the great expense of enlarging their accommodations. Boarding schools in various sections of the State were next tried, but their proprietors would not take the children and board and teach them (the State supplying the clothing) for two hundred dollars a year. Finally, after most persevering exertions, Dr. Burrowes made arrangements by which the Paradise school, Lancaster county; the McAllisterville school, Juniata county; the Mount Joy (then Strasburg) school, Lancaster county; the Quakertown school, Bucks county, and the Orangeville school, Columbia county, agreed to take the older orphans at one hundred and fifty dollars a year (clothing furnished by the State).

Thus, at the close of the year 1864, the Superintendent was able to report to the Governor that he had engaged five schools for the older children, and four homes for the younger. So much opposition, however, had been stirred up, and the whole project had been so misrepresented, that parents and guardians stood aloof, fearing to entrust

their children or wards to such care. Indeed, at the close of 1864, there were only about one hundred applications for admission.

After another severe struggle, in which the whole experiment was on the very verge of destruction, the Legislature of 1865 confirmed the plan, adding one year to the term during which the children were allowed to remain in the schools, and appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars to aid the work. With this encouragement, by the close of the year 1865, eight schools were secured for the older, and seventeen homes for the younger children, including in all thirteen hundred and twenty-nine pupils.

There was some struggle in the Legislature of 1866, which was happily overcome; and in the same year, there being now some good prospect of a successful continuance of the schools, the first council of the officers and principals of the schools was convened at Lancaster, April 27. As the result of this conference, Dr. Burrowes was able to adopt general rules and regulations for the schools having the advanced scholars in charge. We here insert these rules and regulations in full, on account of their intrinsic value from an educational point of view, and also because they have formed the model uniformly followed since, with but little deviation.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND RULES

##### *Of the Schools for the More Advanced Classes.*

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

“The object of the State in taking charge of the destitute orphans of her dead soldiers, is, to provide for their education and maintenance. This is to be done in a manner at once worthy of her and useful to them. In carrying out this intention, it is to be kept in view, that while education and maintenance are both to be provided in proper degree, the one is subordinate to the other; for inasmuch as the soul is the nobler and more valuable, its wants are to be preferred to those of the body. Neither, however, is to be neglected or stinted.

Education, in its full sense, embraces proper habits of body and development of conscience, as well as instruction of mind. All are indispensable to the formation of right character. All are, therefore, to be provided for and promoted in these schools, to the fullest extent of which their officers and teachers are capable. But, inasmuch as in this complicated process there must be a starting point and a department of instruction to which all the others are to be in a certain sense subsidiary, and inasmuch as the wisdom of the world and the custom of our ancestors have decided the instruction of the mind to be that starting point in the general education of youth—

I. *The regular education of these orphans in the school room is hereby recognized as and declared to be that department in their general instruction which is to have precedence in, while it is at the same*



*time to be, as far as practicable, promotive of all their other necessary studies, pursuits, exercises and employments.* It is in no wise and at no time to be curtailed or interfered with, either for profit in employment, for the ease of instructors, under pretext of pleasure or exercise for pupils, or for any other cause, except sickness and those periodical intermissions and vacations which are the right of youth.

This rule is to be without exception. And when it is considered that only five hours' work in the school room during five of the seven days in the week are required of the pupil, and that consequently all the rest of the time is left for physical labor and recreation, for eating, rest and sleep, and for religious instruction, exercises and worship, it cannot with truth be asserted that an undue draft is thereby made either upon the pupil's time, energies or patience, or that the teacher's labor and professional skill are unduly taxed by devoting eight hours to the school room.

The nature of these schools, in which industrial instruction and employment are to be connected with intellectual, moral and religious training, renders an additional fundamental principle or rule imperative, and that is—

II. *That every pupil shall have an equal duration and opportunity of school-room instruction with all the others, and that such instruction shall be adapted to his or her intellectual condition and wants.* Therefore, neither is any larger pupil to be detained from the school room for the purposes of labor when the time for attendance has arrived or during such time, except in regular turn, to which all shall be subject, nor is any junior pupil to be curtailed in the number or duration of lessons under pretext of the superior or more pressing wants of the elder. Each is to have the degree of instruction and attention proper for his or her age and state of advancement, and a sufficient force of teachers is to be provided to effect this object.

The rights of children in matters of sleep, rest and play are as well founded in reason as those of mental or moral instruction. They cannot be violated without injury as well as injustice. Therefore,

III. *Rising before daylight in a school or institution, for children at least, is neither promotive of health, comfort, study nor economy.* The damp air of the morning and the cheerless rooms of the school, before either sun or fire has rendered them pleasant, are as unwholesome as they are comfortless and unpropitious to mental effort. The same candle light wasted in the dark hours of the morning, or rather of the latter part of the night, if properly employed during two or three hours after sunset, will effect much more in the way of study. While the school room is yet warm in winter, or begins to be cool in summer, and while the studies of the day are still fresh in the memory and their accompanying instructions recent, as much may be effected in the evening as in double the time during the dark and probably chill morning hours; or if miscellaneous reading and voluntary im-

provement be the work of these hours, as they should mainly be, the body, the mind and the spirits will all be in better condition for effort in the latter part of the day than at any other time. Accordingly, that kind of early rising, which is really getting up and performing, or attempting to perform, the first duties of the day in the dark, is to be avoided.

IV. *As rest, play and exercise are also rights of childhood, so they are to be not only allowed in due quantities, but so regulated as to promote moral and physical improvement.* It is, therefore, the duty of instructors to regulate, without improperly restraining, the amusements of the pupils, and to see to it that, while cheerfulness and relaxation prevail, nothing detrimental to health or good morals is practiced.

Soldiers' orphans, like all other children, are subject to evil influences, and will occasionally be guilty of improper conduct. Those influences are, as far as possible, to be corrected and this improper conduct punished. In cases in which no other corrective is found to succeed, corporal punishment is to be administered; but, in order to prevent the abuse of this power,

V. *Every instance of corporal punishment, whether it be the application of the rod, confinement to the room or exclusion from meals, shall be entered in a book kept for that purpose by the principal of the school, with the name of offender, cause and kind of punishment and date. And all corporal punishments shall be inflicted by the principal of the school himself and not by any of the teachers or other employes.*

#### GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF TIME.

In order to methodize all the operations of the schools and obtain due time for sleep, food, care of the person, study, work, worship and play, the following hours will be observed :

*First.* Pupils will rise about 5 o'clock in April, May, June, July, August and September, and about 6 o'clock in October, November, December, January, February and March, except such details in succession as may be required earlier to attend to special duties, such as making fires, cooking, feeding animals, &c. These hours, however, may be varied, according to the month, within the above limits.

*Second.* The first thirty minutes after rising shall be devoted to washing the face, neck, teeth and hands, combing the hair and arranging the clothing, &c., for inspection; the next fifteen minutes to inspection of the person and clothing by the proper officer, and the last fifteen minutes of the hour before breakfast to morning worship.

*Third.* Breakfast shall be on the table and the pupils called to it at 6 o'clock in the summer half year and at 7 o'clock in the winter, and the pupils shall be allowed a full half hour for the meal.

*Fourth.* The time between breakfast and the opening of school shall be allowed for play the whole year round, except in hay time

and harvest, when the pupils shall be permitted to aid in the light and pleasant labors of the season till the regular school hour.

*Fifth.* The school shall open with the calling of the roll, at fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning, and continue till 11½ o'clock, with fifteen minutes of recess at 10 o'clock.

*Sixth.* Dinner shall be on the table at 12 o'clock, and the pupils shall have a full half hour at table.

*Seventh.* The time between dinner and the opening of school shall be for play, except for such pupils as, in their turn, shall be detailed for special duty.

*Eighth.* The school shall reopen at 1 o'clock P. M., and continue till 4½ P. M., with a recess of fifteen minutes at 3 o'clock.

*Ninth.* The first half hour after close of school shall be devoted to military drill by the boys, and proper physical exercise by the girls, and the remaining time till supper to play, except by pupils specially detailed for work in their regular turn.

*Tenth.* Supper shall be served and pupils called to it at 6 o'clock, all the year round, and a half hour allowed for the meal.

*Eleventh.* The half hour between supper and 7 o'clock shall be for play.

*Twelfth.* From 7 to 8 o'clock in summer and to 9 o'clock in winter, shall be spent in the main study hall and under the eye of the proprietor of the school himself, in exercises of vocal music, declamation, reading essays, writing essays and letters, familiar lectures, miscellaneous reading, &c.; an evening or part of an evening in each week, as the principal shall direct, being devoted to each of these or other similar employments.

*Thirteenth.* After family worship, in the study hall, the pupils shall retire to their rooms at 8 o'clock in summer and 9 o'clock in winter, and all lights in bed rooms shall be extinguished at the end of fifteen minutes from those hours respectively.

#### SCHOOL-ROOM PRINCIPLES AND RULES.

In order to interest and aid pupils in their studies without supplanting healthful self-effort to overcome as far as practicable the obstacles to combining industrial pursuits with intellectual culture, and to secure to each pupil an equal advantage in recitation—the following will be the fundamental rules of instruction in these schools:

*I. The principal teacher shall not, as a general rule, set a task or hear a lesson, but shall confine himself to the giving of oral instruction and assistance in the study of the text-books, in the main study hall.*

Every student has, on innumerable occasions, felt the want of an intelligent, kind and learned friend while struggling with the difficulties of a new study or science—not of one to tell him everything, but to put him in the way to overcome those difficulties and pass through those dark passages with which every text book, no matter how good,

does more or less abound. Thousands of youths have become disgusted with study and lost their interest in learning just for want of such aid. And this aid it is which is indispensable to reconcile the extremes of the ancient mode of instruction, which was all oral, with the modern, which is all text book, and retain the benefits of both, and with them the interest of the pupil in his work. Accordingly, it will be the duty of the principal teacher of each of these schools:

*First.* To afford to each pupil, in his seat, and while studying his next lesson for recitation, on being requested by signal or otherwise, any needed explanation, suggestion, advice or aid, as the case may need; but always so imparted as at the same time to overcome the difficulty, yet to do so in such manner as to cause the pupil to exercise his own faculties as much as possible in the effort.

*Second.* To send out the classes for recitation to the examining assistants, in the recitation rooms, in their order, and as far as possible by his oversight and assistance, prepared for successful recitation.

*Third.* To have reference, in his instructions, more to the comprehension of the fundamental principles and main facts involved in the lesson, than to mere memorized passages or minute details.

*Fourth.* To receive reports daily or at stated periods from the examining assistants, showing not only the condition of each class, but of each mind and the advancement of each mind in each class; so as to be enabled to adapt his own oral instruction and assistance to the condition and wants of each.

*Fifth.* Occasionally, when the state of the study hall will permit, or when the principal of the school can take his place therein, to visit the class rooms during recitation, in order to know how his assistants may be discharging their duties and to enable him to afford them needed advice and instruction.

II. *No text or lesson books shall be studied except in school and during school hours; nor, as a general rule, shall any text book be allowed in the hands of a pupil except in the presence of the teacher.*

If the value of the teacher's presence while the pupil is studying the lesson be admitted, nothing need be added as to the danger or loss of time and interest in study consequent upon his absence. It is therefore taken to be established that all lessons should be studied in reach of such aid. But, in schools whose object is to combine intellectual with industrial training, and, therefore, in which as large a portion of time as possible is to be secured for the former without interference by the latter, the compact confinement of all study within certain hours and at a certain place, becomes imperative. In fact it is the indefinite mixture of the one with the other and the leaving of both, to a great extent, to the student's own choice or caprice as to time and place, that have mainly prevented the success of most manual labor institutions. Still, in the use of the text book, even under all

proper restrictions, there are certain conditions to be observed. Amongst these are:—

*First.* That few studies shall be pursued at the same time by the same students. One at a time till well mastered would probably make the best scholars in each; but, inasmuch as we are omnivorous in mind as well as in stomach, and inasmuch also as school-time life is short, three or four may be pursued simultaneously. What these shall be after the rudimental studies, and their order must of course be left to the principal teacher of the school, in view of the capacity and state of advancement of each pupil. It is however insisted on, that attention be continued, during the pupil's whole continuance in the schools, to *spelling*—as the first grace of good writing; to *reading*—as the best exercise of the voice and a most pleasant social accomplishment; to *writing*—as the practical branch by which more successes in life are commenced than by any other, and to a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of *arithmetic*, without which no permanent success in business is often effected. Geography, grammar, &c., have their places, and should come early in the course. But these should precede them and be continued till the end.

*Second.* That topical study is the best. A branch of the subject should be taken up, as a whole, in each lesson and be recited and contemplated by itself. If too long for one recitation, it must be divided into two or more; but when the end is reached in this way, the whole should be reviewed together and regarded as a whole, and also in its relation to the main branch or science.

*Third.* That the miscellaneous or general reading of the pupil should be, as far as practicable, made to take the same direction as his school-room studies, for the time being. In all these schools there should be libraries; and in selecting books for evening reading, the pupils can readily be induced to prefer those calculated to throw light upon their school-room labors.

*Fourth.* That dictionaries, cyclopedias, digests and compends be often and liberally resorted to in aid of text-book study. These will often save the teacher labor, afford much light to the pupil, impart to him a habit of reference to authority of great value in after life, and be an aid in the use of text books second only in value to that of the living instructor.

III. *The class examiner shall set the tasks and hear the lessons, but not, as a general rule, give instruction.*

There are three acts or processes in the culture of mind: First. Study or self-effort by the mind itself to acquire knowledge or development by the use of books and the other appointed inanimate means. Second. Instruction by the living teacher in aid of the imperfections and insufficiency of the dead book; and third, examination by a competent person, to ascertain whether the study of the book and the

instruction of the teacher have effected the object in view in reference to the lesson assigned.

If this be the orderly and correct process, based on the nature of mind, the means employed and the end desired, then there is neither time nor necessity for teaching in the class room. The business of that department is to ascertain and report the progress effected by the joint action of the two other agencies or processes. And all who have closely watched the proceedings in a recitation room in which both instruction and examination are attempted will probably acknowledge that neither is satisfactorily accomplished. A few pupils at the head of the class probably make good recitations, but soon a falling off is perceived, and long before the end of the class is reached the allotted time has been consumed, in an attempt on the part of the teacher, to make up by his own instructions—which are forgotten as soon as uttered—for the neglect or ignorance of the rest. Now, such recitations are a severe, but useless tax upon the teacher, at the same time that they injure the pupil by using him to this neglect of study and failure in recitation. The true mode is neither to attempt to add to the knowledge of the pupil making a good recitation, nor to patch up by useless, because not remembered, instruction, a bad one. Let the exact state of the class be ascertained and reported to the teacher, the master of study, and day after day under the impulse of his aid and supervision an improvement will be visible.

It may, and generally will happen in the class room of a good examiner acting on this principle, and with classes properly prepared, that time will be left at the end of the recitation for general purposes. Perhaps the best use that can be made of such creditable moments will be to make some remarks explanatory of the general principles involved in the next lesson, or to present some view of the topic of the last not found in the book. Such aid is legitimately within the sphere of the class examiner and will be of the greatest value to his pupils.

Amongst the special duties of the class examiner it may be stated that he is—

1. To assign short lessons, but to exact perfect recitations.
2. To avoid leading questions, or such as suggest the answer, in cases where he is compelled by the nature of the subject to ask questions.
3. To require all passages for committal to memory to be literally memorized, and not to permit bungling recitals or the substitution of one word for another, accurate memorization being of the greatest value in after life, as well as due to the subject of the lesson.
4. To see that the portions to be comprehended and reproduced, but not memorized, are comprehended fully.
5. To hold the pupil to propriety of language in rendering the substance of a passage or lesson. No mispronunciation of words or ungrammatical sentences are to be allowed to pass without correction and explanation. This is the best mode, after all, of teaching grammar.

6. To promptly report for promotion to a superior class, or degradation to an inferior one, every pupil whose progress or the habitual lack of it renders the change due to himself or to his classmates.

7. To send a class book to the principal teacher with each class when it returns from the recitation room, in which the examining teacher shall date and note the subject and extent of the next lesson, and shall also enter the names of such pupils as have failed in recitation.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS, TEACHERS AND CLASS ROOMS.

As each of these schools has or is to have a maximum of one hundred and fifty pupils, the number of teachers required will be at least four—that is, one principal teacher, and three assistants or class examiners. Of these, the principal of course is to be a teacher of large experience and of sufficient scholarship to afford instruction in all the branches of study pursued in the school. The assistants may have less scope of scholarship, but each must be well qualified in the branch or branches committed to his or her class room.

In this corps of teachers—two of whom should be males and two females—one should be capable of giving instruction in military drill and calisthenic exercises; one should be qualified to teach vocal music, and one, if practicable, should be able to instruct in the rudiments at least, of linear drawing.

As a general rule, it is recommended that the principal or proprietor of the school shall not himself be the principal teacher. His time and attention will be so much occupied by the general supervision of the establishment and providing for its wants, as to render it inconsistent if not impossible to act also as the principal teacher. For this position, the better way will be to secure the services of a competent person who shall devote his whole time to school room duties and the matters connected therewith.

This system will require at least three class rooms to each school, properly provided with blackboards, &c.; it being inconsistent with its nature to have any of the lessons recited in the study hall.

#### PROGRAMME OF STUDIES AND DETAILS.

In order to enable this programme to be punctually and successfully put into operation, the following rules are to be observed :

*First.* That the school be divided into four general divisions, each consisting of two subdivisions or classes, and these, as far as practicable, of an equal number and grade of pupils.

*Second.* That each pupil be furnished with all necessary books, slates, paper, pen, ink, pencils, &c.

*Third.* That every pupil be in his or her seat at the opening exercises of the school, and also at the close, unless absent at the close on detail for work, in regular turn.

*Fourth.* That a full half hour be devoted to each recitation.

Programme—Morning Session.

OPENING EXER'S.	First half hour.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Recess.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
15 minutes. 7.45-8.	30 minutes. 8-8.30.	30 minutes. 8.30-9.	30 minutes. 9-9.30.	30 minutes. 9.30-10.	15 minutes. 10-10.15.	30 minutes. 10.15-10.45.	30 minutes. 10.45-11.15.	30 minutes. 11.15-11.45.
1. Division.								
A. Class, . . . .	Work, . . . . .	Work, . . . .	Work, . . . .	Work, . . . .	. . . . .	Recite. . . . . Spell, Read, . . . .	Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . . Recite, . . . . S. or R., . . . .	Recite. Mental. Writing. Exercise.
B. Class, . . . .	Work, . . . . .	Work, . . . .	Work, . . . .	Work, . . . .	. . . . .	Recite. . . . . Spell, Read, . . . .		
2. Division.								
C. Class, . . . .	Recite, . . . . . Mental Arithmetic, Study, . . . . .	Study, . . . . Spelling, . . . . Recite, . . . . Mental, . . . .	Recite, . . . . Spelling, . . . . Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . .	Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . . Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . .	. . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work. Work.
D. Class, . . . .								
3. Division.								
E. Class, . . . .	Recite, . . . . . Reading, . . . . Study, . . . . Reading, . . . .	Study, . . . . W. Arith., . . . . Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . .	Recite, . . . . W. Arith., . . . . Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . .	Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . . Recite, . . . . Object Less., . . . .	. . . . .	Recite, . . . . Object Less., . . . . Study, . . . . W. Arith., . . . .	Study, . . . . Spelling, . . . . Recite, . . . . W. Arith., . . . .	Recite. Spelling. Study. Spelling.
F. Class, . . . .								
4. Division.								
G. Class, . . . .	Recite, . . . . . Object Lesson, . . . . Study, . . . . Reading, . . . .	Study, . . . . Reading, . . . . Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . .	Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . . Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . .	Writing, . . . . Exercise, . . . . Recite, . . . . Count Less., . . . .	. . . . .	Recite, . . . . Count Less., . . . . Study, . . . . Spelling, . . . .	Study, . . . . Spelling, . . . . Recite, . . . . Spelling, . . . .	Recite. Spelling. Study. Reading.
H. Class, . . . .								

Noon—Recess, 75 minutes, 11.45-1.



## Programme—Afternoon Session.

First ½ Hour.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Recess.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.
30 minutes. 1-1.30.	30 minutes. 1.30-2.	30 minutes. 2-2.30.	30 minutes. 2.30-3.	15 minutes. 3-3.15.	30 minutes. 3.15-3.45.	30 minutes. 3.45-4.15.	30 minutes. 4.15-4.45.
Study, . . . . W. Arith., . . . Recite, . . . . Ment. Arith., .	Recite, . . . . W. Arithmetic, . Study, . . . . W. Arithmetic, .	Study, . . . . Geo. or History, . Recite, . . . . W. Arithmetic, .	Recite, . . . . Geo. or History, . Study, . . . . Geo. or History, .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Study, . . . . Gr. or Comp., . Recite, . . . . Geo. or Hist., .	Recite, . . . . G. or C., . . . Study, . . . . G. or C., . . .	Study, . . . . Spell. or Read. Recite, . . . . Gram. or Comp.
Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . . Study, . . . . Geography, . .	Study, . . . . Geo. or History, . Recite, . . . . Geography, . . .	Recite, . . . . Geo. or History, . Study, . . . . W. Arithmetic, .	Study, . . . . W. Arithmetic, . Recite, . . . . W. Arithmetic, .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Recite, . . . . W. Arithmetic, . Study, . . . . Spelling or C., .	Study, . . . . R. or C., . . . Recite, . . . . S. or C., . . .	Recite, . . . . Object Less. or C. Study, . . . . Reading.
Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Study, . . . . Mental or C., . Recite, . . . . Spelling, . . . .	Recite, . . . . M. or C., . . . Study, . . . . T. or C., . . .	Study, . . . . Reading. Recite, . . . . Tables or Comp.
Study, . . . . Reading, . . . . Recite, . . . . Object Lesson,	Recite, . . . . Reading, . . . . Study, . . . . Spelling, . . . .	Study, . . . . W. Arithmetic, . Recite, . . . . Spelling, . . . .	Recite, . . . . W. Arithmetic, . Study, . . . . Drawing, &c., .	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .	Work, . . . . Work, . . . .

On Wednesday afternoon the A, D and E classes will write compositions during the first half hour after recess, and the B, C and F classes will have a similar exercise during the second half hour after recess. These compositions will be examined and errors marked by the class examiner the succeeding half hours. The principal teacher shall give such aid and instruction in the preparation of these exercises as will make them pleasant and profitable instead of irksome.

On Friday the A, B and D classes will receive a lesson on objects, at the time allotted for the recitation of mental arithmetic. The remaining classes will each have a lesson on objects once a week, on Friday, at the periods designated in the programme. On the other days of the week this period of time is to be devoted to orthographical exercises, reviews of previous lessons, &c.

This programme of studies provides for eight hours of exercises in the school room every week-day except Saturday; but inasmuch as each pupil in the school will be detailed for work, in regular turn, during two of those hours and have half an hour of intermissions, there will remain only five hours to each pupil for study and instruction—each recitation being preceded by ample time to prepare the lesson by study, under the supervision and aid which this system contemplates. It is believed that this provision for intellectual training is quite sufficient, and that with proper care, skill and faithfulness on the part of the teachers and industry, patience and obedience on that of the pupils, the schools may soon be made to show results alike creditable to themselves and honorable to the State.

#### ORDER, NEATNESS AND WORK.

##### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

I. Concurrently with the improvement of the mind and the elevation of the moral nature, the comfort, health and efficiency of the body for the purposes of life, are to be attended to and promoted by all proper means.

II. Comfort and health being dependent, as far as can be effected by human means, on proper food, clothing, cleanliness, air, exercise and relaxation—these are to be secured not only by a sufficiency of each, but their full enjoyment must be promoted by regular inspection and constant supervision.

III. Labor, being essential to health and happiness, is also to be such a portion of the lives of these children as, on the one hand, not to interfere with their intellectual or moral development, while, on the other, it shall be of such kinds as shall fit them for those domestic and social duties which all, no matter of what calling or profession, should be able to discharge for themselves.

IV. This labor is to be performed so as at the same time to be instructive to the pupils and beneficial to the school, and must therefore always be executed under proper instruction and supervision. Hence,

V. There must be, in each of the schools, a sufficient force of employés to supervise and direct the pupils in all matters of order, neatness and work.

VI. There will be, in addition to the principal or proprietor of the school and his wife, from whose kind and intelligent supervision much is expected—

A matron with a male assistant.

A farmer, who shall also be gardener and the master of boy's work.

A nurse.

Two cooks, one of whom shall bake.

Two laundresses.

One chambermaid.

One eating-room girl.

#### RULES FOR ORDER, NEATNESS AND WORK.

1. 4.30 A. M., male attendant arises, makes fires in school room, recitation rooms and in wash kitchen.

2. 5.45, bell for pupils to rise.

Male attendants to awaken the boys.

Matrons to awaken the girls.

The chambers aired by lowering upper sashes.

Male attendant assists the boys in washing.

Matron assists the girls in washing.

There are to be at least twenty basins for each sex, and the washing is to be done in separate apartments, which shall be comfortable and well supplied with water, towels, combs, wash-rags, soap and looking glasses.

The towels shall be changed every day.

Special details to report immediately after washing to cooking department, eating room and farmer for such work as is to be done before inspection.

3. 6.25, bell for inspection.

6.30, inspection.

No pupils to be excused from inspection or roll-call, except those actually required in the kitchen or reading room, or such as may be sick.

The *principal* himself shall inspect and acquaint himself with the condition of each pupil as to cleanliness of face, neck, ears, hands and head, proper adjustment and cleanliness of clothing, the condition of hats, boots and shoes.

Pupils who have torn garments, or buttons off, shall be directed to report, immediately after breakfast, to the matron and have the garments replaced; and she shall at once place the defective garments in the hands of the seamstress for repairs.

Pupils not passing inspection in regard to cleanliness of person shall

be immediately referred to the matron, or to the attendant upon the boys, for correction of the neglect or oversight.

No pupil shall be punished who fails to reach the standard required to pass inspection, unless the fault is manifestly and perversely his or her own.

4. 7 o'clock (6 in the summer), bell for breakfast.

The pupils shall pass in order to the eating hall from the school room or other place of assembly.

The principal and teachers shall eat at the table with the pupils; and the food for the pupils shall be the same as that for the principal and teachers.

Pupils only to be excused from appearing at table by principal; and all shall remain until the time for eating has expired, when they shall retire in order, as upon entering; except in special cases, when permission to retire has been granted by the person presiding at the table of the pupils asking to be excused.

A reasonable degree of silence shall be maintained while eating.

The pupils shall be taught to eat decently and observe rules of politeness at the table.

5. 8 o'clock, school being opened, the regular details are to be sent from the school room to work, and not before, and any special details announced.

At the bell for change of details, the pupils at work shall return to school without awaiting the arrival of the relief.

Not less than six girls shall be at any time employed in the sewing room, and as many more as the force of the school will admit of; but when six will leave a deficiency of female help for the other departments, the aid of boys will be resorted to in such kinds of work as are suitable for them.

Details for the dormitories, kitchen, eating room, &c., shall be so made that pupils shall not be employed more than one week in the same special department.

No labor shall be exacted from pupils during the hours set apart for play, or for evening exercise, or after the hour for retiring has arrived.

6. 11.45, school dismissed for dinner, which is to be regulated in the same manner as breakfast.

1 P. M., school re-assembled.

4.45, school dismissed for the day.

5.30, supper, to be regulated as breakfast and dinner.

7. 8 o'clock, pupils retire for the night, passing in order to the dormitories, accompanied by the matron and male attendant, to see that they go in an orderly manner to bed.

The matron and attendant shall see that the pupils have a sufficiency of bed clothing for the season, and notify the principal of deficiencies, that he may supply them.

Two blankets, one comfort and two sheets shall be provided for

every two pupils in the winter ; and a sufficiency, including two sheets, at other seasons.

The chaff bag shall be made of strong ticking, and well filled with clean chaff, fine cut straw or corn husks.

The bolsters shall also be made of good ticking and filled with the same material as the bed, or feathers when procurable, and covered with muslin cases.

Sheets and bolster cases shall be washed every week.

Not more than two pupils shall be allowed to sleep in one bed.

Night stools, covered, shall be near the sleeping apartments and easy of access to every pupil.

The principal or teachers, before they retire, shall acquaint themselves with the state of the air in the dormitories, and take all necessary steps to secure healthful ventilation.

Clothes hooks shall be put in each sleeping apartment, sufficient for all the pupils to hang up their garments.

#### WEDNESDAY INSPECTION.

On Wednesday, after the opening of the school, the boys of each class, in turn, shall report to the principal or other competent person for a rigid inspection as to personal cleanliness, discovery and treatment of cutaneous diseases, and the presence of vermin ; and the half hour of each class devoted to recitation on other days shall be employed in this duty.

The girls of the same classes shall report in like manner, to the principal's wife or matron, for the same purpose.

This inspection is to be made regularly and rigidly, and in addition to the daily inspection, and to the bathing of all the pupils on Saturday. The following is recommended as the order and time for this examination of the classes, according to the programme of school exercises :

C Class from 8	to 8 30	E Class from 10.15	to 10.45
D " " 8.30	" 9	H " " 10.45	" 11.15
G " " 9	" 9.30	A " " 11.15	" 11.45
F " " 9.30	" 10	B " " 1 P. M.	" 1.30

#### SATURDAY'S OPERATIONS.

The programme of the morning, until after breakfast, the same as other days. After breakfast the principal shall announce the following details, for the next week :

1. Of girls for making beds and sweeping chambers.
2. Of girls for scrubbing and general house work.
3. Of boys to assist the farmer.
4. Of the boys to assist in making fires, &c.

For Saturday :

5. Of boys to clean yard and premises.

6. All boys not on other duty, to black or grease their shoes, wash and bathe.

It is expected that all work to be performed on Saturday shall be completed by noon, and every pupil be then clean and neatly clad for dinner.

The afternoon of Saturday shall be entirely for play and recreation, except that in fine weather, one hour shall be employed by the boys in military, and by the girls in systematic physical exercises.

### FOOD, CLOTHING AND HEALTH.

#### FOOD.

Wholesome, sufficient and regular food is all that is needed for childhood. Rich dishes and dainties are prejudicial. Of course an occasional treat of this kind will be greatly enjoyed, would do little harm if partaken of in moderation, and is not forbidden.

The following, for the present, are the regulations on this subject, it being understood that a sufficiency for all pupils of at least one of the articles in each of the numbered lists shall be on the table at the respective meals:

*Breakfast*: 1. Bread. 2. Butter, sauce or molasses. 3. Coffee, tea, chocolate or sweet milk, the latter to be warm or cold at the option of the pupil. 4. One or more of the following articles: Fried mush, fried potatoes, with or without onions, fried bread, fried or boiled eggs, gravy, boiled potatoes with skins, tomato sauce, milk gravy, mackerel or other fish, hash or any other warm meat preparation.

*Dinner*: 1. Bread. 2. Beef, pork, mutton, veal, poultry or other meat. 3. One or more of the following articles: Potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, turnips, carrots, green beans, green corn, green peas, hominy, beans, rice, stewed onions, stewed beets, or any other vegetable stewed or boiled, vegetable or other soup, boiled or baked pot-pie, tomato sauce, green apple sauce, salad.

*Supper*: 1. Bread. 2. Butter or molasses. 3. Coffee, tea or milk. 4. One or more of the following articles: Cold meat, hash, stewed fruit, potatoes, onions, pone or other corn bread, potato soup.

*Sunday Dinner* to consist of cold meat, bread, cakes, pies, stewed fruit, &c. Fruit to be given at any meal, when in season and grown on the premises.

#### CLOTHING.

These children are to be plainly but comfortably clad, and their clothes kept in good repair by the seamstresses, assisted by the female pupils.

Such of the garments as can shall be made at the schools by the seamstresses with the assistance of the girls; and a reasonable compensation will be allowed to the proprietor of the school for his

trouble and care in the matter, and for the cutting out and labor by the seamstresses. All the articles worn by the girls, except shoes, stockings, cloaks and head dresses, and all those of the boys except their parade dresses, winter suits and overcoats, and their shoes, stockings, hats and caps. will be made in the schools.

The uniform of the boys shall consist of a dark-blue jacket with black braid and gilt eagle button ; dark-gray pants with black braid, and a blue cloth cap with a strip of gold lace.

The other garments of the boys shall be such as the season requires, but as nearly uniform as may be.

The girls shall wear black cloth cloaks and bonnets in winter, with dresses of color similar to each other in the same school ; and garments suitable to the season, at other times.

There shall be a room sufficiently large, and with conveniences for the orderly keeping of every pupil's wardrobe.

Every garment shall be marked with the pupil's name, or proper number, and shall not be given to another until permanently so assigned.

The matron shall have charge of and shall make herself acquainted with the number and condition of the articles in each pupil's wardrobe ; she shall receive from the laundry the clothes of the pupils, and shall see that they are put in their proper places, ready for distribution.

She shall, with her own hands, distribute the garments to the pupils, when necessary for a change.

Every pupil shall be furnished with clean undergarments every week.

Clothes hooks shall be provided at a convenient place to enable the pupils to hang their hats and hoods upon during school hours. No torn garments shall be placed in the wardrobe.

#### INSPECTION OF NEW PUPILS AND CARE OF SICK.

No orphan is to be excluded from the school on account of any degree of destitution, or of any disease merely temporary and not in itself dangerous. The opposite course would defeat the very purpose of the institutions, which are for the improvement of the physical condition, as well as intellect. Still, due means are to be adopted to prevent the spread of any contagious disease or other unpleasant condition in the school, from a new pupil thus afflicted.

So in case of sickness of pupils while members of the school—the duty of providing for their wants and cure is even more incumbent than that of promoting their comfort in health. Accordingly,

*First.* Two infirmary rooms shall be set apart in each school, one for the boys and the other for the girls ; and each shall be provided with the furniture and appliances necessary.

*Second.* A nurse shall be employed to take charge of all new pupils

and keep them apart from the others, till examined by the physician and pronounced free from all cutaneous and other contagious diseases ; and also to have the care of all sick pupils.

*Third.* It shall be her duty to attend upon all diseased pupils, and administer to them such medicines and remedies as shall be prescribed by the physician ; and also to see that their rooms are kept well ventilated and clean and their garments often changed ; and that the inmates have such food as their cases may require.

*Fourth.* No pupil, either newly arrived or previously in the school, shall be discharged from the infirmary till so directed by the physician.

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP.

#### GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

I. It is the right of these orphans as it is of every child, separated from home training, to receive, and it is the duty of the teacher to impart, regular instruction in the principles of religion. as an indispensable element in a proper education. And, in this State in which christianity is a part of the law of the land—the laws themselves being based upon and conformed to its principles—the christian religion is to be made a part of the course of instruction.

By this it is not meant merely that these children are to be taught those great principles of morality which are found to conform to the christian system ; but that the christian system itself, as found in the Scriptures, is to be taught, accompanied with a knowledge of the origin of that system and due reference for its Divine Author.

II. As there is no religious belief or observance without preference for some one or other of the creeds and forms of worship prevailing amongst the various christian sects—that creed is to be taught and that form of worship preferred for each of these orphans, as far as practicable, which the father himself would have designated were he alive, or which the mother in his stead shall indicate.

This principle cannot, from the nature of the case, be fully observed in every instance. For, though the schools have been placed in charge of religious men and care has been taken to have all the prominent sects represented in the corps of principals—yet as the institutions are so scattered over the whole State that in most cases it would remove the child too far from the mother to send it to a school of its own denomination—sectarian religious training must therefore be mainly provided for otherwise ; Therefore—

III. The assistance of the christian clergy, resident in the vicinity, is relied on, in this part of the training of the children of their respective denominations, in the schools.

To effect this object, a list of the orphans whose parents were of his church, is sent to each clergyman, with a request that, subject to the rules of the school, he will supervise and guide their religious training,



and, as far as convenient, have them attend public worship at his church. But, as there are several schools having no churches or clergy of some of the denominations near them, this renders it unavoidable, that—

IV. In all cases in which there is neither clergymen nor church of the parent's denomination near the school, the orphan thus circumstanced shall, for the time, attend the church of the principal, and be instructed in religious matters with the body of the school;—due respect being always had to the known religious preference of the deceased father and no attempts made to proselyte his child.

No other expedient than this is generally practicable in such cases. It is true that there may be, in the variety of teachers in a school, some one agreeing with pupils thus removed from church privileges of their own denomination. These, of course, may and ought to take charge of such pupils, as catechumens of their own church; but in the absence of such instruction, this class of pupils are to accompany the principal.

#### RULES FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND INSTRUCTION.

*First.* There shall be morning and evening worship and grace before meat daily, at the time specified; the worship to be in the study hall and conducted by the principal, or such of the teachers as he shall designate, and to consist at the least, of the reading of a portion of Scriptures, singing and prayer.

*Second.* All the pupils of the same denomination shall attend Sabbath morning, afternoon or evening worship, as the principal shall direct, in the church to which their parents belong, if there be one within convenient distance; *Provided*, that the minister or others furnish them with seats and have an oversight of them while in attendance. But no pupils of these schools are to attend night meetings in any church.

*Third.* Each clergyman resident in the vicinity of such school shall have the privilege of visiting and instructing the children of his own denomination therein, as often and at such hours, either on the Sabbath or a week-day, as shall not materially interfere with their studies and other pursuits and as shall be agreed to by the principal; *Provided*, that if there be two churches of the same denomination, the orphans of that denomination shall attend and be instructed by the minister of the nearest, if there be any question.

*Fourth.* That there shall be a Sunday school organized in each school; the teachers of which Sunday school shall be the teachers of the orphan school and such others from amongst the resident citizens as shall be willing and qualified to assist, with the consent of the principal. And that in the formation of the classes, if there be teachers of different denominations, they shall be put in charge of classes of their own denominations respectively.

*Fifth.* That the habit of reading the Scriptures be encouraged, not only by the example of the teachers but by affording such historical, geographical and other aids, and by such explanations of the customs and practices alluded to in many of its parts, as shall render its study interesting and the knowledge of it more complete.

*Sixth.* That the practice of individual prayer by the pupils on retiring to bed at night and arising in the morning is to be encouraged, without being forced.

*Seventh.* That all the pupils be taught to sing psalms and hymns, and encouraged to join in this delightful portion of public worship on all suitable occasions.

*Eighth.* That no undue means be resorted to to get up any religious excitement in the schools, or to effect an ill considered profession of conversion. This momentous step in the life of each individual being better left to the times and the influences of the Divine Spirit, which will not be withheld from faithful and prayerful instruction.

#### SUNDAY OBSERVANCES.

The time of rising, inspection, worship and breakfast as upon other days.

Immediately after breakfast, the pupils shall put on their Sunday dress.

At 9 o'clock A. M. they will meet for exchange of library books; and each shall be charged with the books issued and be held responsible for their proper care and return.

At 10 o'clock the school shall be called for Sunday school exercises.

When the pupils go to public worship in the morning, the Sabbath school will be held at 1.30 in the afternoon.

Sabbath school will open with roll-call, singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer.

Addresses and general exercises on the Sabbath shall be before the whole school.

For class instruction the school shall be divided in four or more divisions.

The duration of the exercises should not be less than one and a half hours; and three-quarters of an hour should be spent in class instruction.

Every child who can read with sufficient readiness should be supplied with a copy of the Scripture and receive class instruction. All who cannot read with readiness are to receive oral instruction in biblical truths and have exercises in singing, &c.

There shall be a sufficient number of hymn books for the pupils.

The school shall be well supplied with maps, charts, cards and works illustrating biblical history and important events.

The class instruction should be topical and the same in all the classes;

and it should also be the subject for review and comment during the Sabbath evening exercises.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH HOME.

The manifest design of the State in the establishment of these schools is not to destroy the home feeling, but to act as a father to the fatherless. Correspondence with the mother and other relatives is therefore a right of each of these orphans; and it is to be as frequent as may be consistent with other duties and not to be in any way restrained except for abuse. Therefore,

Each pupil is to be permitted to write home at least once a month, if so desired by him or herself. Neither the letters sent or received are to be subject to examination by the principal or any other authority in the school, except after ascertained violation of truth by the pupil, in former letters sent, or disturbing sentiments in letters received.

In such cases, but in no other, the right of unrestricted correspondence shall be forfeited and that of examining letters exercised; but all such cases shall be reported to the State Superintendent, or one of his officers, at the next visit.

#### VISITS OF MOTHERS.

Frequent visits of parents to their children while at boarding school are not desirable in any case. These schools are no exemption from the disturbing practice. Therefore,

*First.* Mothers are not to visit the schools oftener than once in each quarter of a year, and not to prolong their visits beyond one day; except in cases of sickness, when the visits may be of such frequency and duration as shall be necessary.

*Second.* A mothers' room shall be provided in each school, and comfortably furnished with two beds, &c.

*Third.* Mothers shall eat at the table with the pupils and shall not be charged anything for their accommodations, unless their stay be prolonged without such reason as that of sickness, &c.

#### VACATIONS.

There shall be one vacation annually in all the schools of this grade, from the last Friday in July till the end of five weeks from the following Tuesday. During this time all studies and labor shall cease in the schools, except the work necessary to carry on the domestic operations.

During, but not to exceed this period, leaves of absence to visit relatives may be granted, by the principal, to such pupils as shall have deserved it, and have a comfortable and proper home to visit.

The other minute details in these schools cannot be here specified. They are left to the experience and judgment of the several principals

and their assistants and may be modified as circumstances shall require. But the main feature of the system as herein set forth, will be insisted on, and any departure, reported either by the examiner or the inspector of the schools, will, if not at once corrected, be held as a sufficient ground for closing the institution in which such violations of rule may occur.

THO. H. BURROWES,

*Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans."*

LANCASTER, *October 13, 1866.*

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With the above rules and regulations in operation, the schools may be said to have been fully organized; and at the close of 1866 there were twenty-four homes for the younger pupils and ten schools for the advanced scholars, including in all 2,686 orphans.

The Legislature of 1867 enacted the law under the authority of which the system as thus organized should go forward. This law has been frequently inserted in our reports, and we only call attention to it, because it has been asserted by one who knows but very little about the history or management of these schools, that section second of said law has been violated from the very beginning up to the present time. The wording of the section is "that the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is *hereby authorized and empowered to contract* with the trustees, proprietors or principals of institutions now employed as soldiers' orphan homes and schools, possessing such good and sufficient accommodations as said Superintendent may approve, etc."

On assuming the office of Superintendent I at once examined the files of the office, to ascertain whether my predecessor had seen fit to exercise the authority granted by this law, by executing any formal written contracts. I found no contracts in such form, and upon consultation was informed that the matter had been thoroughly considered by the Superintendent preceding me in conjunction with the Governor and Attorney General, and that all alike were opposed to any contracts of such kind, and that one that had been entered into was promptly annulled. I cannot state the matter better than by inserting Dr. Wickersham's letter, written when the charge was first made:

"LANCASTER, *March 23, 1866.*

"GEN. LOUIS WAGNER.

"*Chairman Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic:*

"SIR:—In your report concerning the results of your inquiry into the condition of the soldiers' orphan schools and their management, as it appeared in the public papers, fault is found with the present and preceding administrations of these schools on the ground that no written contracts have been made with their managers binding them to a per

formance of their duties. Your committee assumes that the act of 1867 requires the Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools to make such contracts, and states that its requirements are 'so plain and positive on this point' that you 'are unable to comprehend how those charged with its execution have for nineteen years ignored one of its most essential provisions.' Certain public journals, basing their accusations upon the statements of your report, have gone further than you, and charged with culpable neglect the State officers who failed to make contracts with the managers of the orphan schools.

"Having drafted, in 1864, the original bill providing for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of soldiers who lost their lives during the war of the rebellion, having been closely connected with the system as a confidential adviser during all of its earlier years, and having at a critical period in its history been placed in charge of the schools by an act of the Legislature, and supervised them for ten years with infinite trouble, but without a single known complaint affecting the integrity or the efficiency of the management, you will pardon me if at this late day I feel sensitive to criticism that I deem unjust, and especially so as coming from men so honored as are the members of your committee among the comrades of the soldiers, so many of whose children have come under my care.

"Allow me to say, then, in the first place, that the act of 1867, contrary to your assumption, did not *require* the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools to make formal contracts with the managers of these schools. It was not intended to do so either by those who framed it, by those who favored its passage in the Legislature, or by those who were the first to put it into execution. I speak from the most intimate personal knowledge of the whole subject. The act was intended to do just what it says; 'to authorize and empower' the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools to make contracts with the managers of these schools, and, if made, it provided that they should 'be characterized alike by a wise economy and a just regard for services rendered;' but he was not required to make them, it being thought the best policy to allow him to act according to his own discretion. Soon after the passage of the act, some of the managers of the schools pressed the State officers for contracts agreeing to improve their buildings, to continue them in operation a certain term of years and to keep up their supply of pupils; but, so far as I know, except in a single case, their urgent requests in this respect were denied. The school at Titusville secured a contract in 1867, which remained in force until 1871. In this contract it was agreed that the State should furnish a certain number of pupils, and this provision not being complied with, the school subsequently obtained damages to the amount of \$7,500

"It is to be considered likewise that under the act of 1867, the Superintendent could make contracts only with 'institutions' then 'em-

ployed as soldiers' orphan homes, or schools possessing such good and sufficient accommodation as said Superintendent may approve, and such other like institutions as may be necessary.' In the first report made after the passage of this law, dated December 7, 1867, the Superintendent gives the following reason for declining up to that time to make formal contracts: 'As may be inferred from what has been said, none of the institutions employed as soldiers' orphan schools are yet in possession of all the facilities necessary to successfully carry out the purposes of the Legislature, as here interpreted. Hence no formal, written contracts, either for a year or term of years, have thus far been executed. Nor is it deemed best to execute any such contract until these institutions 'possess such good and sufficient accommodations' in buildings, grounds and employés as are considered necessary for the purposes intended.'

"In buildings and equipments the schools greatly improved in subsequent years, but there never was a time when, if judged by a high standard, their 'accommodations were good and sufficient.' During the years they were in my charge I never so considered them, and could not have signed an agreement which assumed such to be the case. As I knew them, but few of the buildings were large enough for the number of children at times housed in them; they were all plain in appearance; the furniture was good, but without much pretention to style; scarcely any of them were fitted up with the most approved means of heating, lighting and ventilating; the provisions made for bathing, exercising, etc., were defective, and they were almost wholly without those costly appliances used in modern public institutions for cooking, baking, washing, laundrying, etc. Withal they were comfortable, and the children attending the schools were always remarkably strong and healthy; and as a class the thousands of young people reared in this plain way have become respectable and useful members of society. Circumstanced as this orphan school system was from the beginning—merely temporary in its character, always uncertain as to its future, several times threatened with destruction—it was impossible to make it conform to an ideal of completeness; all that could be done was to provide the children with comfortable homes, and to furnish them with plenty of wholesome food; a sufficient quantity of plain, substantial clothing; good, practical instruction, and reasonable care in sickness and health. The question was to do the best possible under the circumstances. The schools were never models. A critic's eye could at any time have discovered faults in them. A model establishment of the kind to accommodate two or three hundred children would cost \$100,000—probably much more. The State furnished no money for buildings or equipment; no private individual would invest this amount of money in a school that might be closed at any moment; and the wonder is not that the schools have been no better, but that they have been no

worse. When the system first went into operation buildings had to be accepted that were far from suitable; these were greatly improved from year to year. But while this process of improvement continued, until they reached the standard of 'good and sufficient' as stated in the law, formal contracts were manifestly inexpedient, if not clearly illegal.

"But apart from all other considerations, formal contracts with the managers of the soldiers' orphan schools were at all times wholly unnecessary, and would never have saved the schools from a single abuse. On the other hand, they would have greatly trammelled the State in dealing with the schools, and might have subjected it, as in the case of the Titusville school, to serious loss. A little detail will make clear the ground of this statement.

"The relation of the State officers and the managers of the soldiers' orphan schools under the law is like that existing in private business between the head of a house and the foreman in charge of the several departments, all working under his direction and control. In such cases, no matter how large the house or how numerous the employés, formal contracts are deemed unnecessary. For a want of skill, inefficiency or misconduct, a foreman can be summarily discharged, and another appointed to his place; and the most exacting interests of private business require nothing more. The Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools, acting with the advice and consent of the Governor, can exercise the most complete control over all connected with the schools. His will is the law in all respects. He is the general manager of the whole system, the proprietors of the schools being simply his agents, doing his bidding, and subject to his removal. Without any formality whatever, he can close a school at once, and transfer the children elsewhere.

"The law is an all-sufficient contract with the managers of the soldiers' orphan schools, covering every point upon which an understanding would seem to be desirable. The law gives the State Superintendent, in connection with the Governor, power to appoint the managers of the schools and to recall or cancel the appointments; to select buildings for the schools, direct their improvement, and, if not satisfactory, secure others in their place; to open schools and to close them; to prescribe 'rules and regulations for the government of the schools;' to designate 'the minimum number and grade of employés;' to specify 'the character and quality of food and clothing;' to decide upon a course of study to be pursued; and in short to direct the whole management of the schools, and to enforce his commands in all respects.

"He might, it is true, if practicable, contract to have the children cared for at a less sum than the rates named in the appropriation bills; but the Legislature fixed these rates with the avowed intention that they should be binding on all parties, and it would be indiscreet, if

not improper, for the Superintendent to change them. Under these circumstances, therefore, what possible advantage could result from making formal contracts?

“Moreover, should a manager of a soldiers’ orphan school violate the law or refuse or neglect to carry out the directions of the State Superintendent, which are equivalent to law, in regard to buildings, furniture, equipment, food, clothing, instruction, treatment or accounts, swift punishment can be meted out to him, for payments on the part of the State can be withheld or a school can at once be closed and the children removed. How could a formal contract be made more binding, or have attached to its violation a more severe penalty? Admit that abuses have grown up in the schools under the working of the present system, in what way could a formal contract have prevented them? A man who breaks a law will not hesitate to violate a contract. If at any time the law has not been enforced, is it at all likely that a contract would have been? And could a contract have been so drawn as to protect the State from fraud, or any other grave crime in connection with these schools, any better than the law has done it? There can be but one answer to these questions.

“When the management of the soldiers’ orphan schools came into my hands in 1871, I found but a single formal contract in force. This one I almost immediately annulled, deeming it contrary to the interests of the State and unjust to other schools. With the Governor and his official advisers, the whole subject of making such contracts was carefully considered, and the conclusion arrived at that, on the part of the State, they were, even if legal under existing circumstances of the schools, wholly unnecessary and undesirable. The law was thought to bind the schools sufficiently in every essential particular, and the State had no wish to be bound. This policy controlled my action during the ten years I had charge of the schools; and if at any time the children of our dead and crippled soldiers, under my care, suffered neglect or abuse, the fault must be attributed to other causes rather than the want of these contracts with the schools, which you seem to look upon—I think without due consideration—as essential to the success of the system.

“Yours respectfully,

“J. P. WICKERSHAM.”

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Dr. Burrowes’ term of office having expired, Col. George F. McFarland was appointed Superintendent by Governor Geary, in May, 1867, and Rev. C. Cornforth, male inspector, and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, female inspector. During this year also, the per annum rate for the advanced schools was reduced to \$140 a year, exclusive of clothing, and in the homes the primary pupils, although prepared for promotion, were re-



tained at the reduced rates paid such homes. This was done to lessen the rapidly increasing expenses.

Surprise has been expressed, and a measure of condemnation also, at the seeming discrimination against church homes, as though the department had some hostility to ecclesiastical philanthropy, when the discrimination was based upon entirely different grounds, and, in our judgment, wisely continued.

It was found necessary, in order to afford accessible schools for the increasing number of applicants, to pass the following act, approved March 25, 1868, with its supplements.

*"Be it enacted, &c.,* That to assist in the establishing of soldiers' orphans schools in districts now destitute thereof, it shall be lawful for the superintendent of such schools, with the concurrence of the Governor, to advance from the fund provided for such schools to the proprietor or founder of one such school, in any district now unprovided therewith, a sum of money, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as may be required to put the same in operation; *Provided,* Adequate security shall be given for the proper application thereof, by bond filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth: *And provided,* That such sum shall be deducted from the money to become due to such school, under the laws of this Commonwealth, in sums not less than five per cent. of the amount advanced, to be taken from each quarterly payment made to said school, or so that such discounts may, during the time contracted for, amount to the sum loaned."

*"Be it enacted, &c.,* That the act, entitled 'An act to provide means for the establishment of a soldiers' orphan school in each State normal school district of this Commonwealth, now destitute thereof,' approved April 15, 1867, be so construed as to permit the Superintendent, the Governor concurring, to grant the aid it provides to one such institution for advanced and one for primary pupils, in each district, as may have been established hereafter for districts destitute thereof, whether such institutions be located within such district or in an adjoining district convenient of access: *Provided,* That the money advanced under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the money appropriated to soldiers' orphan schools."

The schools at Chester Springs, Mercer, Titusville, Harford and Mansfield received loans under these acts; the first three five thousand dollars each, and the other two, for enlargement, three thousand each, all of which was refunded by the schools.

Inasmuch as all these soldiers' orphan schools were furnished by the proprietors at their own expense and risk, and most of them were heavily in debt, the Legislature, to give additional aid, passed the following acts:

*"Be it enacted, &c.,* That the trustees, owner or owners of any literary or charitable institutions, now incorporated, erected, endowed, or established, or that may hereafter be incorporated, erected, en-

dowed or established, by virtue of any law of this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to secure, by purchase, lease, bequest, or otherwise, and to hold, enjoy, and use lands and buildings, not exceeding in value thirty-five thousand dollars, and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same; and the lands and buildings thus secured and held, shall be exempted from all and every county, road, city, borough, poor and school tax: *Provided*, That these institutions be designated and employed as soldiers' orphan schools: *And provided also*, That the State shall never be asked or expected to pay any portion of the cost of said buildings and grounds." Approved April 10, 1867.

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the true intent of the act granting an increase of capital to certain institutions becoming soldiers' orphan schools, approved April 10, 1867, shall be taken to be that no tax shall be assessed or collected or any property used or entered upon for the purposes mentioned in said act, after the date of, and during said occupancy, the assessed valuation of which shall not exceed the sum mentioned in said act." Approved April 24, 1869.

In 1871 the Legislature transferred the superintendency of soldiers' orphan schools to the department of common schools, and changed the method by which the clothing for the schools was supplied, requiring the principal of each school to make the purchases for his own school, instead of the Superintendent. The number of children in the schools had greatly increased. During the year ending June 1, 1872, four thousand three hundred and twenty-five soldiers' orphans were receiving aid from the State. Several modifications were made in getting matters into proper system under the new superintendency, but no radical changes in the general management as it had gone forward from the beginning.

The Legislature, however, in 1874-'75-'76 greatly extended the system. Before 1874 soldiers' children born since January 1, 1866, were forbidden the schools. This restriction was removed, and in 1875-'76 the door was fully opened, allowing the admission of the destitute children of sick and disabled soldiers, as well as those of deceased soldiers. Subsequently, the Legislature still further allowed admission to any destitute soldiers' orphan whose father had died from any cause whatsoever.

As regards the continuance of the schools there was great uncertainty from the beginning. Everything depended upon the legislative appropriation, and the number of children to be admitted. The Legislature of 1874, however, fixed the year 1879 as the time at which they should close. This act was repealed in 1877, and the schools again thrown open for an indefinite period. Then the Legislature of 1878, fixed upon June, 1882, as the time when all admissions should cease, and 1885 as the year when the schools should close. Again the

Legislature of 1883 repealed this act and re-opened the schools for admission until 1887, and fixed the time for closing the schools 1890.

Under these frequent changes of purpose it was a very difficult task to fix upon any very definite plan of operation. Thus far it has been impossible to adopt any system of consolidation, and unwise to enforce any great changes or expense in way of enlargement of accommodations. During all this time, however, the Department has made every effort to influence the Legislature to make room for permanent industrial schools into which the children of sufficient age might pass.

There has been much severe criticism, because the Department has not carried out the law referring to industrial training in the way of mechanical trades, &c. If the law really meant industrial training in this form, it has not been carried into practice. But it is one thing to have a law. It is quite another thing to be able to execute it without the necessary means. The Department has, again and again, in its annual reports called the attention of the Legislature to this matter. To free myself from the charge of indifference, I will quote from my reports of 1881 and 1884 :

"In some instances the so-called industrial pursuits have been encouraged, but not to such an extent as is desirable. Were most of the children, at the time of graduation, sufficiently trained to enter with good prospects upon some useful industry, the good accomplished by the schools would be a far more permanent blessing, both to the children and to the Commonwealth. Efforts looking in this direction, so far as professional life is concerned, have been made. An appropriation of seven thousand dollars has been granted to be used in placing the qualified graduates of the schools under the instruction of the State normal schools, to prepare them for the profession of teaching."

"We are fully convinced, however, that could the Department at this time secure from the Legislature any large and well constructed buildings—such, for example, as the Marine Hospital at Erie, recently offered to the General Government—and transfer the children of some of the schools nearest the same, keeping them under the same general management as now, far more satisfactory work might be accomplished. This would open the way at once for organizing them into thorough industrial schools, which could continue as benefits for all destitute and homeless children when the soldiers' orphans are no more. It is quite impossible to graft onto our soldiers' orphan system industrial schools of proper character. Our buildings are inadequate, and no body of managers will be satisfied to enter upon such a work knowing that the orphan schools close in 1890. Yet such industrial pursuits are more and more demanded for these schools. With a building, however, such as referred to above, and an appropriation sufficient to secure the necessary machinery and tools, the soldiers' orphans could at once be placed in the same from schools near at hand, and the sys-

*tem could be enlarged so as to include all destitute children now either in poor-houses or farmed out by the directors of the poor.* Counties within a given district could be required by law to send all such children to the school, where they could come under the same instruction and charge, under some proper obligation to pay for each a reasonable sum, such as they must now pay when voluntarily placing such wards in any of our charitable institutions. Something of this kind, in our judgment, is now a pressing necessity; and nothing could give us more satisfaction than to help in such work, should the Legislature, by your recommendation, open the way for a firm beginning. Our poor-houses, scattered through our various counties, are no places for the training of children, and the matter will be but little more satisfactory if these destitute and homeless ones are farmed out over the State. In neither case can there be any proper organization or concentration of effort to make such children by education and industry proper citizens of an enlightened Commonwealth. The whole experience of history has been that nothing is more costly and demoralizing to any community than idle ignorance and vagrancy. Indeed, could we under prudent regulation gather all the homeless and helpless children of the State into well-organized schools of industry, and keep them there, free from contamination and all temptations to vagrancy, what a blessing and profit it would be to this Commonwealth?"

The annual reports of Dr. Wickersham call attention to the same matter, and with great emphasis:

"The last Legislature gave considerable attention to the subject of industrial education. Among other projects considered was one to establish a special industrial school for the children who leave the orphan schools at the age of sixteen. Nothing practical came of the discussion; but if the Legislature should deem it wise to appropriate money for the purpose, it is quite likely an arrangement can be made with the authorities of the State College, in Centre county, to receive all properly prepared to enter upon a course of industrial or technical education, and desirous of so doing. With such an arrangement, the plan now in use in selecting those who are sent to the normal schools could be made available without the introduction of any new machinery."

"It has always been a source of extreme regret to me that our orphan schools are so organized that a systematic course of industrial training is impractical. No such training is possible without shops and tools and teachers, and these on a large scale, under their contracts with the State, the proprietors of the schools as now organized are unable to furnish. The State alone could do it, in a State institution. True, the boys in our orphan schools do a great deal of work—work on farms, in gardens, about the house; and the girls learn to sew, knit and do all kinds of housework. But all this is done without regularity—piecemeal; and while it is good for the purpose of forming

industrial habits, it does not go far in the way of imparting industrial skill. What is wanted is a more systematic course, underskilled teachers. They have such courses in the industrial schools of Europe. Why not establish them in America?"

The inspectors also have with great persistency referred to the subject, pointing out the difficulties in the way of accomplishing much beyond a practical experience in general industrial work. The following is an extract from the report of Inspector Rev. C. Cornforth, in 1874:

*“Work.*—The labor done by the boys is principally farming, gardening and the chores of the institution. In regard to learning trades, there has been considerable fine talk, and but very little accomplished. And after hearing all that has been said, seeing all that has been done, I am of the opinion that the course now pursued is the best. It should be borne in mind that all the boys in any one school should not be taught the same trade. So absurd is the idea that a mere statement of the case is sufficient to show its utter impracticability. Among the boys of any school there would be found natural bent for at least half a dozen occupations. To furnish instruction and facilities for giving practical knowledge and skill in even this limited number of pursuits would involve an outlay which the temporary nature of our schools would hardly warrant. It should also be remembered that boys leave the schools at the age of sixteen, which is generally regarded as the most suitable period of life for them to begin to learn trades. Our present system secures a good business education, is especially favorable to physical development, establishes habits of industry, and furnishes an excellent opportunity to become familiar with farming and gardening, and the necessary duties of domestic life, which certainly will be of great advantage to them whatever pursuit they may follow in after life. Most of the girls become proficient in housework and in sewing, both with the needle and sewing machine, which places them in advance of a majority of the daughters of well-to-do citizens.”

But it is a waste of time and space to dwell longer upon this matter. The Department has been anxiously waiting for the Legislature to organize a State system of industrial schools, in which a proper percentage of the youth of the State may enter and gain some measure of scientific and practical skill in the various industries of the Commonwealth. Into such schools the children of the soldiers' orphan schools, at proper age, could be transferred with inestimable advantage to them and to the State. But it is idle to think that this can be done with the buildings now occupied by our soldiers' orphans without an outlay which it would be wild to suppose the proprietors of these buildings would attempt. Still wilder and more chimerical is the thought that, on the very threshold of closing these schools, these proprietors could in any way be induced to do it.

Thus much of the past history of these schools—for the sketch of

which we are much indebted to the very careful and valuable history written by James L. Paul, and published in 1876—we have deemed necessary to any right understanding of their present condition and management.

#### Present Condition of the Schools.

All know that during the past year and a half these schools have been under most severe censure. The inspection of them has been condemned as incompetent and fraudulent and the inspectors summarily removed. Indeed, the whole management of these schools has been pronounced wretched and dishonest, and disgraceful to the Commonwealth.

Apropos of this I am compelled, before going further, to refer, in self-defense, to the strange inaccuracies of statement in the following passage in the message of the out-going Governor :

“During the past year the attention of the Executive was called to certain allegations, made by a responsible newspaper, of neglect, inhumanity and corruption in the care and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans supported in the various orphan schools at the expense of the State. The charges were made with such particularity as to time, place and circumstances, and involved so serious an imputation upon the integrity and fidelity of the public officers entrusted with the management of this noble charity, that I deemed it proper to examine into the truthfulness of the allegations. As the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by virtue of his official power and duties, had the means of knowing and correcting the abuses complained of, I first inquired of him as to the facts alleged. His reply took the form of a letter, to which he gave publicity, asserting that an examination by him of but one of the schools disclosed the falsity of all the charges made, and assailing the motives and truthfulness of the source from which the charges emanated. Distrusting the thoroughness of the investigation upon which the Superintendent based his denial, and believing from the temper and tone of his communication that he was not disposed to enter upon a complete and dispassionate examination, calculated to discover all the facts and elicit the entire truth, irrespective of whom they should inculcate, I determined myself upon a personal and systematic investigation of the management of all the soldiers' orphan schools throughout the Commonwealth.”

I was never, as here said, first inquired of by the Governor as to the facts alleged. When the charges first came out, Monday, February 22, I was en route to Washington, D. C., to address an educational convention. Leaving my engagements unfulfilled, I hurried back to the office, and, finding the Governor absent on a visit to Erie, I at once started to examine the schools, and on the 27th forwarded the following letter to the Governor, trusting that he had reached his office by that time :

## DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHANS,

HARRISBURG, *February 27, 1886.*ROBERT E. PATTISON, *Governor of the Commonwealth:*

DEAR SIR: Since Tuesday last I have been on the wing, seeking by personal observation what evidence I can of the mismanagement and corruption of the soldiers' orphan schools, as charged in the *Philadelphia Record*. I am not yet through, but by the latter part of next week I shall be able to make a personal reply for general publication, which I shall take the liberty of addressing to yourself as my superior officer.

I most heartily welcome the very closest scrutiny into my official conduct, and no one can be more anxious than I am to have every detail most thoroughly sifted. I am conscious of having done nothing in my office which I am not willing to have every eye behold, even that of the Master whom I serve.

Yours, very respectfully,

E. E. HIGBEE.

I made a thorough visitation of the schools, *not one of them*, as stated, *but all of them*, except Dayton and Philadelphia. *It was not through distrust, growing out of the temper and tone of my report in reply to the charges*, that a personal and systematic investigation was determined upon. Before I was able to get my report in form for the Governor's examination, he had already entered upon the investigation, and he continued to conduct it from beginning to end without a single reference to myself. The records of this so-called exhaustive investigation, by which full conviction of the truth of the charges was so readily secured, I never saw. I am thoroughly convinced, however, yea, I *know* that the shameful abuses said to have been disclosed were not in existence, and that the schools were in far better condition than when I entered upon their supervision, and in better condition, in many respects, than they now are; for the great demoralization of the investigation itself I have not yet been able fully to overcome. Whatever others may think of this whole matter, I know not; to me it has not the semblance even of justice.

The Department was deprived of all inspecting officers by the abrupt dismissal of Rev. Sayers and Mrs. E. E. Hutter, until the male inspector appointed by Governor Pattison in their place saw fit to enter upon his hurried trip; and for months and months even after that there was no female inspector. It was strange, indeed, if, under such circumstances, these schools could settle down at once to their ordinary discipline and work. Add to this that while some helpful suggestions were made by the new male inspector, so many gross inaccuracies and strange contradictions characterized his reports as to make the whole matter still more perplexing. To enumerate all of these would be a task too disagreeable, and I shall only refer to some of them, while giving the detailed report of the present condition of each school.

The schools now having children under the care of this Department are as follows:

Chester Springs, . . . . .	311
Dayton, . . . . .	225
Harford, . . . . .	249
Industrial, . . . . .	11
Mansfield, . . . . .	211
McAllisterville, . . . . .	232
Mercer, . . . . .	297
Mount Joy, . . . . .	253
Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	296
Uniontown, . . . . .	268
White Hall, . . . . .	254
Children's Home, . . . . .	1
Church Home, . . . . .	5
Pennsylvania Training School, . . . . .	2
St. John's Orphan Asylum, . . . . .	2
St. Paul's Orphan Home, . . . . .	55
Tressler Orphan Home, . . . . .	102
	<hr/>
	2,774

There are also four children receiving out-door relief.

#### Chester Springs.

This school has 311 children. Its situation is most favorable both for health and recreation. It was formerly, for years, a very popular watering place and summer resort, and was organized as a soldiers' orphan school in 1868, mainly by the transfer of children from the Quakertown and Paradise schools, then discontinued. Very large improvements have been made during the past two years; and, in its accommodations and corps of teachers, and general discipline and management, it ranks in our judgment, very high. When condemned, by the so-called "personal and systematic investigation," as a wretched affair, I was very much astonished. Thinking that my own carefully made estimate of its character might in some way be prejudiced in its favor, soon after the investigation referred to, I requested the eminent educator Dr. Brooks, to give it a most rigid inspection, from cellar to garret, examining with all possible thoroughness, buildings, supplies, teachers and children. He kindly consented to do so, and only confirmed my convictions, by assuring me that it was a school of eminent character in all respects. In regard to its educational work, he went so far as to express his doubts whether any high school in the Commonwealth could surpass it. Since his inspection it has made considerable advance, and I feel satisfied that it now gives to the children advantages for which any parent might well be grateful.



For further details, see the report of its manager, included in this report. This school has had under its care 1,218 children.

**Dayton.**

This school has 225 children. Earnest and faithful work is done at this school, and the reports of the inspectors show gratifying results. It is in the country, and its furniture is that of our plain common life. The food is good and plentiful, the clothing substantial. The whole appearance of the children indicates health and cleanliness, and the religious instruction is most excellent. The singing of the children, together with their wonderful familiarity with old sacred hymns and scriptural psalms, has often surprised me. This school has had under its care 1,097 children.

**Harford.**

This school has 249 children. The "Harford University," established in 1817, was purchased, by recommendation of Dr. Burrowes, and organized into a soldiers' orphan school in 1865. It has a farm of about 130 acres. The school is now under very vigorous management. The inspection report, which simply states that this school has no bath-tubs is very misleading. Large buckets are used in preference to bath-tubs, securing against any two pupils using the same water in bathing, and the bath every Saturday is under the direct inspection of the physician of the school. This school has given great satisfaction during the past year. The improvements which have been going on since the new manager entered upon his duties, are very commendable, and prompt attention has been given to every suggestion of the Department. This school has had under its care 1,185 children.

**Mansfield.**

This school has 211 children. Situated so near our State normal school, I have had more frequent opportunities of giving it personal inspection. I was informed by the male inspector that the farm attached to this school was two miles distant from the institution. So anxious have I been that the children should gain as much practical knowledge of the industries of our common life as possible, which by our system of two hours daily details would amount to nothing for the boys were the school farm and all its appliances two miles away, that upon the receipt of this information of the inspector, I visited the school through fear that it had disposed of its farm of 120 acres, and purchased another far away from the school. I found, however, that the farm remained where I had often visited and admired it—the center of it still but a short half mile from the school—and that no other farm had been purchased. I also called the attention of the manager, with a sharp protest, to the inspector's report, that formerly the infirmary had been used for school-room purposes, and that it must not be repeated. I was informed, and truly, that under a special pressure, more than fourteen years ago, it had been temporarily so

used, but never before or after. This school is under very prudent and vigorous management and satisfactory to the Department. This school has had 1,027 children under its care.

**McAllisterville.**

This school has 232 children. Its present management has been a source of great gratification to me. Its neatness, although the buildings are old, its excellent moral tone and the whole social life of the children give great satisfaction. This is one of the oldest soldiers' orphan schools in the State, having been organized in 1864. Like Mount Joy and Mercer schools, almost totally demoralized by the investigation, it has been able to maintain its discipline and management under extraordinary difficulties. This school has had under its care 1,333 children.

**Mercer.**

This school has 297 children. I have visited this school three or four times since the investigation, because there was such a discrepancy between the reports given me by the two official inspectors. I have been extremely careful in my examination and have found Mrs. Attick's report remarkably correct. In the first inspection of the male inspector the school was pronounced so bad that it could not be classified. Everything was wrong. In the second report of the same inspector, it is recognized as much improved, and, I suppose, regarded as fit for occupancy. I did not transfer the children from it, because my judgment did not coincide with that of the male inspector; but, on the contrary, I regarded the school, in its discipline, management and work, as ranking in the first class. The buildings are old, but not neglected. They were put into very good repair a few months before the appointment of the male inspector, and have not been changed since. Napkins and butter plates, and details of this kind may not have been supplied, but the health and comfort and education and practical industrial training of both girls and boys—matters of essential importance—I found very good. The religious culture of the pupils was and is remarkably good. This school has had under its care 1,198 children.

**Mount Joy.**

This school has 253 children. So much has been said against this school, and so contradictory were the statements in reference to its discipline and management that, as in the case of the school at Chester Springs, I secured the careful inspection of it by Dr. Brooks, and was much gratified at his confirmation of my own judgment in regard to it. He pronounced its educational standing scarcely below that of Chester Springs, which he had praised so highly. Its work in the primary department he regarded as extremely good, almost of a model excellence. Some very able men, who took enough interest to visit the school and attend its examinations, gave me strong assurances of

the remarkably good work done in this school. It has had serious difficulties, but it is fast settling down to a good state of discipline. Situated near the railroad, and not far from large towns and cities, and turned up-side-down by the investigation, which gave to the children an idea that any restrictions against disobedience would be regarded as tyranny and cruelty, truancy developed itself, together with much impertinent independence, which is not yet fully checked, but is fast disappearing under its present able management. This school is among the oldest of our soldiers' orphan institutions. A school was organized by Dr. Burrowes, at Strasburg, in 1864. On account of inadequate accommodations it was closed and the children transferred to the Mount Joy Academy in 1865. Additions have been made to the original buildings from time to time, and now the children have good, comfortable quarters and are well cared for. This school has had under its care 1,482 children.

#### **Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Philadelphia.**

This school has 296 children. Having the great advantage of a very intelligent and sympathizing board, and the long experience and faithful labors of Mrs. E. E. Hutter, who has been identified with soldier's orphan work from the battle of Gettysburg to the present time, the school has given great satisfaction, and is doing a work in which all sincere philanthropists may well rejoice. It has had facilities for giving manual training and industrial instruction which schools in the rural districts could not secure. It has very properly availed itself of these opportunities, and we are glad to recognize its valuable work in this direction. This school has had under its care 1,298 children.

#### **Uniontown.**

This school has 268 children. This is one of the oldest schools, originally started at Uniontown, in 1866, in what was called "Madison College." In 1875, it was removed to its present location at "Dunbar's Camp," almost on the summit of the Laurel Hill range, of the Allegheny mountains. Under the excellent management of Rev. A. H. Waters, who has been its ruling head from its inception to this present time, it has been and is now a warm christian home for the children. Indeed, any orphan may regard it a great privilege and blessing to come under its fostering care. In the midst of all the charges made against it, reflecting upon the honesty and ability of Rev. Waters, my confidence has not, for a moment, been shaken. The man at its head is by his very instincts a shepherd of orphans. Learning much from his near friend, the celebrated Dr. Passavant, he has revived upon his mountain perch the spirit of the immortal Franke. This school has had under its care 1,012 children.

### White Hall

This school has 254 children. Under its new management it is advancing. I was well aware that Prof. Heiges, when taking charge of it, would at once give all the emphasis he could to proper manual and industrial training; and it is a pleasure to me to see that his good judgment is in full harmony with that of the Department. He points out in his report, what has been recognized all along by this Department, the insurmountable difficulties in the way of proper scientific industrial training in these schools. I quote the following:

"I contemplated carrying out the law upon the subject of industrial education, but discovered that a plant embracing motive power, lathes, drills, planes, forges, bellows, etc., would cost, at least, five thousand dollars, and in view of the possibility of the schools closing in 1890, abandoned the plan as impractical.

"Another reason for abandoning the enterprise was that I could discern no channel for disposing of the work of these unskilled apprentices, necessarily crude and unworkmanlike. It could not enter into competition with the product of skilled labor, in fact, could not be sold for first cost of materials, and therefore, would be a great loss for which there could be no adequate equivalent.

"Our instruction, therefore, has been confined to the farm and garden work for the boys, and mending, darning, patching and the making of new garments by the girls, under the instruction of a skilled seamstress."

This school has had under its care 1,286 children.

### St. Paul's Orphan Home.

This school has 55 soldiers' orphans. It was organized by the St. Paul's Class of the Reformed Church in 1867. It has been very much improved during the past few years, and is now placed in the rank of an advanced school. The present management is entirely satisfactory, and the care of the children, in every respect, is most excellent. This school has had under its care 142 children.

### Tressler.

This school has 102 children. This is a church home, under the management of the Lutheran denomination. It thus enjoys a double inspection. It is doing very satisfactory work. It started as a primary soldiers' orphan school, established by Dr. Burrowes in 1865. In 1867 it was purchased by Rev. P. Willard for the "General Synod" of the Lutheran Church, with the understanding that soldiers' orphans should continue to be cared for by it. Under the management of Rev. Willard, from 1869 to the present time, it has prospered, and is a most excellent christian home for destitute children. Father Willard has great experience in the work, and a very able corps of teachers aid him. Every year the school has been improving, and now, in our

judgment, stands very high as an advanced school. This school has had under its care, since its organization, 446 children.

In addition to the above, the remaining small homes, viz : Church Home, at Philadelphia, has five children ; Children's Home, York, Pa., one child ; Industrial, at Philadelphia, eleven children ; Pennsylvania Training School, Elwyn, two children ; St. John's Asylum, Philadelphia, two children.

All admissions to the schools closed June 1, 1887, and the schools will decrease in number by every discharge. The carefully prepared tables will show the number going out each year upon arriving at the age of sixteen. In addition to this there will be other discharges from other causes. There will, in all probability, be about 1,600 children in the schools at the close, in 1890. Some of these may be able to return to their homes and find means of completing their education. Many, however, will be, as it were, homeless and destitute, and some proper arrangements should be made for them. They might be sent to orphan homes of a permanent character, and there maintained until they are sixteen or eighteen years of age, or, if proper industrial schools are organized, they might be forwarded to such schools, there to remain until they can be sent out with some prospect of success in the world. This whole matter is within the determination of the Legislature, and will be more fully discussed in a subsequent report.

The enclosed carefully prepared statistical tables will give all the detailed information of the schools which is necessary to a clear understanding of their work.

Assured that great good has been accomplished, and that the schools are in good condition to accomplish much more, I respectfully submit this report.

E. E. HIGBEE.

## TABULAR STATEMENTS.

The following are the usual tabular statements, giving the statistics of the system and showing its working during the past year :

### Comprehensive Summary.

Number of institutions in which there are soldiers' orphans, . . . . .	17
Reduction in the number since the beginning, . . . . .	27
Number of orphans in schools and homes, May 31, 1887, . . . . .	2,774
Number admitted on order from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887, . . . . .	1,067
Number of discharges from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887, . . . . .	565
Number of orders of admission issued since system went into operation, . . . . .	15,899
Number of orphans admitted since system went into operation, . . . . .	14,810
Number of applications on file June 1, 1887, . . . . .	664
Number of these approved, . . . . .	90
Cost of system for the past year, . . . . .	\$338,469 26
Whole ordinary cost of the system since going into operation, as shown by the several annual reports to May 31, 1887, . . . . .	8,604,427 07
Extraordinary expenditures for damages paid by special appropriations, . . . . .	25,395 13
Appropriation made for year ending May 31, 1888, . . . . .	<u>386,119 59</u>

### Financial Statement.

#### *Resources.*

Appropriation for year ending May 31, 1887, . . . . . \$374,538 85

#### *Expenses.*

For education, maintenance and clothing, . . . . .	\$331,319 26
out-door relief, . . . . .	149 58
expenses of Department, . . . . .	1,713 57
salaries of Superintendent, inspector and clerks, . . . . .	5,150 00
amount covered into treasury, . . . . .	136 85
	<u>338,469 26</u>

Unexpended balance for year ending May 31, 1887, \$36,119 59

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE [No. 8,  
**APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES** since  
**Appropriations.**

When made.	Character.	Amount.	
May 6, 1864	By Pennsylvania Railroad Company, . . . . .	\$50,000	00
March 23, 1865	By Legislature, . . . . .	75,000	00
May 5, 1865	By Loyal Association of Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., . . . . .	85	06
June 5, 1865	By a Philadelphia teacher, . . . . .	3	00
April 11, 1866	By Legislature, . . . . .	300,000	00
April 11, 1867	By Legislature, . . . . .	350,000	00
Feb. 25, 1868	By Legislature, . . . . .	172,631	46
April 11, 1868	By Legislature, . . . . .	400,000	00
March 13, 1869	By Legislature, . . . . .	50,000	00
April 14, 1869	By Legislature for damages, Orangeville, . . . . .	5,000	00
April 16, 1869	By Legislature, . . . . .	450,000	00
March 31, 1870	By Legislature, . . . . .	89,668	88
April 6, 1870	By Legislature, . . . . .	520,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature for damages, Orangeville, . . . . .	5,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature for damages, Jacksonville, . . . . .	5,000	00
May 27, 1871	By Legislature, . . . . .	520,000	00
1872	By school loan refunded, . . . . .	8,400	00
April 3, 1872	By Legislature, . . . . .	480,000	00
April 9, 1873	By Legislature, . . . . .	460,000	00
1873	By school loan refunded, . . . . .	3,950	00
1874	By school loan refunded, . . . . .	2,450	00
May 14, 1874	By Legislature, . . . . .	440,000	00
April 12, 1875	By Legislature, . . . . .	400,000	00
1875	By school loan refunded, . . . . .	1,000	00
May 13, 1876	By Legislature, . . . . .	380,000	00
Nov. 30, 1876	By Legislature for damages St. Vincent's college, . . . . .	1,121	88
April 18, 1877	By Legislature, . . . . .	360,000	00
May 18, 1878	By Legislature, . . . . .	360,000	00
June 11, 1879	By Legislature, . . . . .	720,000	00
June 11, 1879	By Legislature for damages, Bridgewater, . . . . .	3,000	00
Dec. 11, 1879	By Legislature for damages, Titusville, . . . . .	6,273	25
June 29, 1881	By Legislature, . . . . .	700,000	00
June 28, 1883	By Legislature, . . . . .	625,000	00
June 25, 1885	By Legislature, . . . . .	700,000	00
June 26, 1885	By Legislature, . . . . .	22,258	26
June 2, 1887	By Legislature, . . . . .	675,000	00
	Total appropriations, . . . . .	<u>\$9,340,841</u>	<u>79</u>
June 1, 1887	Unexpended balance, . . . . .	\$711,119	59

the establishment of the Orphan School System.

## Expenditures.

	Amount.	
For Education and Maintenance, Department Expenses, etc., as follows :		
From commencement to December 1, 1865, . . . . .	\$103,817	64
From Dec. 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1866, . . . . .	309,149	26
From Dec. 1, 1866, to Dec. 1, 1867, . . . . .	311,038	35
From Dec. 1, 1867, to June 1, 1868, . . . . .	236,970	26
From June 1, 1868, to June 1, 1869, . . . . .	500,971	62
From June 1, 1869, to June 1, 1870, . . . . .	514,126	42
From June 1, 1870, to June 1, 1871, . . . . .	509,037	66
From June 1, 1871, to June 1, 1872, . . . . .	475,245	47
From June 1, 1872, to June 1, 1873, . . . . .	467,132	84
From June 1, 1873, to June 1, 1874, . . . . .	450,879	49
From June 1, 1874, to June 1, 1875, . . . . .	423,693	76
From June 1, 1875, to June 1, 1876, . . . . .	402,530	27
From June 1, 1876, to June 1, 1877, . . . . .	380,656	70
From June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878, . . . . .	372,748	05
From June 1, 1878, to June 1, 1879, . . . . .	367,934	15
From June 1, 1879, to June 1, 1880, . . . . .	351,431	59
From June 1, 1880, to June 1, 1881, . . . . .	360,033	60
From June 1, 1881, to June 1, 1882, . . . . .	381,764	15
From June 1, 1882, to June 1, 1883, . . . . .	361,051	80
From June 1, 1883, to June 1, 1884, . . . . .	352,141	62
From June 1, 1884, to June 1, 1885, . . . . .	303,754	04
From June 1, 1885, to June 1, 1886, . . . . .	329,749	07
From June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887, . . . . .	338,469	26
Total, . . . . .	\$8,604,327	07
For damages :		
Orangeville school, 1869, . . . . . \$5,000 00		
Orangeville school, 1871, . . . . . 5,000 00		
Jacksonville school, 1871, . . . . . 5,000 00		
St. Vincent's college, 1876, . . . . . 1,121 88		
Bridgewater school, 1879, . . . . . 3,000 00		
Titusville school, 1879, . . . . . 6,273 25		
Total, . . . . .	25,395	13
Total expenditures, . . . . .	\$8,629,722	20
Balance to credit of Department, . . . . .	711,119	59
	\$9,340,841	79



## Payments Made to Different Institutions.

SCHOOLS.	For quarter ending August 31, 1886.	For quarter ending November 30, 1886.	For quarter ending February 28, 1887.	For quarter ending May 31, 1887.	Total amount paid for education and maintenance, including clothing, from June 1, 1886, to June 1, 1887.
1. Chester Springs, . .	\$9,594 29	\$8,716 86	\$10,066 88	\$10,651 00	\$39,029 03
2. Dayton, . . . . .	5,971 98	5,957 66	6,823 32	7,236 23	25,989 19
3. Harford, . . . . .	6,883 28	6,829 80	7,730 98	7,993 69	29,437 75
4. Industrial, . . . . .	155 11	179 17	313 38	309 78	957 44
5. Mansfield, . . . . .	5,278 54	5,447 86	6,275 71	7,051 67	24,053 78
6. McAllisterville, . .	7,991 56	6,903 42	7,412 16	7,760 82	30,067 96
7. Mercer, . . . . .	7,779 89	7,176 84	8,283 00	9,346 87	32,586 60
8. Mount Joy, . . . . .	8,317 48	7,183 96	7,948 21	8,504 99	31,954 64
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	9,415 98	9,423 73	10,178 91	10,215 21	39,233 83
10. Uniontown, . . . .	5,846 76	6,294 17	7,794 51	8,693 05	28,628 49
11. White Hall, . . . .	8,577 51	7,965 73	8,835 31	8,907 82	34,286 37
HOMES.					
1. Children's, . . . . .	57 50	28 75	28 75	28 75	143 75
2. Church, . . . . .	115 00	97 94	100 94	136 88	450 76
3. Pennsylvania Training, . . . . .	66 25	66 25	66 25	66 25	265 00
4. St. John's, . . . . .	75 00	25 00	25 00	27 99	152 99
5. St. Paul's, . . . . .	768 45	940 49	1,208 46	1,453 19	4,370 59
6. Tressler, . . . . .	1,976 26	2,077 84	2,751 04	2,905 95	9,711 09
Total, . . . . .	\$78,870 84	\$75,315 47	\$85,842 81	\$91,290 14	\$331,319 26

## Discharges and Deaths.

SCHOOLS.	Number discharged on age for year ending May 31, 1887.	Number discharged on order for year ending May 31, 1887.	Number of deaths for year ending May 31, 1887.
1. Chester Springs, . . . . .	26	41	2
2. Dayton, . . . . .	25	9	
3. Harford, . . . . .	26	35	
4. Industrial School, . . . . .	3	1	
5. Mansfield, . . . . .	23	14	1
6. McAllisterville, . . . . .	27	36	
7. Mercer, . . . . .	30	18	
8. Mount Joy, . . . . .	31	30	3
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	26	25	3
10. Uniontown, . . . . .	25	13	
11. White Hall, . . . . .	38	28	2
HOMES.			
1. Children's Home.			
2. Church Home, . . . . .	1		
3. Pennsylvania Training School.		2	
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum, . . . . .	6		1
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home, . . . . .	11	3	
6. Tressler Orphan Home, . . . . .			
Out-door relief, . . . . .	298 3	255	12
Total, . . . . .	301	255	12

## Clothing Account.

Under existing laws, one-sixth of the total amount paid the schools for education and maintenance must be expended for clothing. The Superintendent is required to prescribe the kind and quality, and to see that each child receives the full amount the law contemplates. The following is the account for the year. In the aggregate, it will be seen that the schools expended more money for clothing than the amount received for that purpose from the State. The expenditures are all proven by proper vouchers placed on file in this Department.

SCHOOLS.	Total amount received for education and maintenance, including clothing for year ending May 31, 1887.	Amount to be expended for clothing, being one-sixth of total amount received from the State.	Value of clothing distributed to the children during the year.	Amount of inventory of goods on hand at commencement of year, June 1, 1886.	Goods purchased, etc., during the year, as per vouchers on file.	Total value of goods for distribution.	Value of goods on hand June 1, 1887, as per inventory filed.
1. Chester Springs, . . . . .	\$39,029 03	\$6,504 84	\$6,504 84	\$235 34	\$6,672 09	\$6,907 43	\$402 59
2. Dayton, . . . . .	25,989 19	4,331 53	4,374 86	694 39	4,379 02	5,073 41	698 55
3. Hartford, . . . . .	29,437 75	4,906 30	5,178 44	747 45	5,181 24	5,928 69	750 25
4. Mansfield, . . . . .	24,053 78	4,008 96	4,019 02	71 92	4,379 10	4,451 02	432 00
5. McAllisterville, . . . . .	30,067 96	5,011 32	5,317 15	1,502 55	6,075 24	7,577 79	2,260 64
6. Mercer, . . . . .	32,586 60	5,431 10	6,039 58	1,271 25	6,652 67	7,923 92	1,884 34
7. Mount Joy, . . . . .	31,954 64	5,325 77	5,907 99	1,502 95	6,422 43	7,925 38	2,017 39
8. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	39,233 83	6,538 98	7,673 91	840 47	8,236 21	9,077 08	1,403 17
9. Uniontown, . . . . .	28,628 49	4,771 41	5,034 89	1,022 99	5,653 21	6,676 20	1,641 31
10. White Hall, . . . . .	34,286 37	5,714 40	5,852 09	466 81	5,520 51	5,987 32	1,135 23
	\$315,267 64	\$52,544 61	\$55,902 77	\$8,356 12	\$59,172 12	\$67,528 24	\$11,625 47

## Clothing Distributed.

The following is a detailed statement of clothing, &c., with actual cost of same, distributed to the children of the ten advanced schools for the year ending May 31, 1887 :

## CHESTER SPRINGS SCHOOL.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
366	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 30	\$109 80
218	Chemises, . . . . .	28	56 68
172	Night dresses, . . . . .	30	51 60
429	Dresses, . . . . .	1 27 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	547 99
24	Pairs of gloves, . . . . .	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 50
276	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 70
216	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	28	60 48
276	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 42	390 50
487	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80 28
7	Coats, . . . . .	5 09	35 63
109	Skirts, . . . . .	35	38 15
FOR BOYS.			
195	Caps, . . . . .	81	157 65
2,800	Collars, . . . . .	80	22 40
756	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	42 75
349	Jackets, . . . . .	4 27	1,490 04
20	Jackets, . . . . .	1 50	30 00
20	Waists, . . . . .	1 80	36 00
46	Bibs, . . . . .	50	23 00
272	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	25	68 00
518	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 99 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,551 25
350	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	400 27
612	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	77 00
372	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	49 85
394	Shirts, . . . . .	95	374 30
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
1,614	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	25	403 50
1,312	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	8	104 96
600	Patches, . . . . .	5	30 00
760	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	22 80
22	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	1 76
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		225 00
	Total, . . . . .		\$6,504 84

## DAYTON.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
366	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 36	\$131 76
230	Chemises, . . . . .	30	69 00
2	Pairs gloves, . . . . .	1 12½	2 25
232	Dresses, . . . . .	3 00	696 00
180	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	6½	11 16
100	Hats, . . . . .	1 65	165 00
230	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	32	73 60
88	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	2 08	183 30
470	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	15½	72 85
8	Sacks and cloaks, . . . . .	4 87½	39 00
100	Skirts, . . . . .	70	70 00
FOR BOYS.			
204	Caps and hats, . . . . .	55½	113 22
15	Collars and neckties, . . . . .	28	4 20
180	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	6½	11 16
150	Jackets, . . . . .	4 70	705 00
102	Pairs of boots, . . . . .	3 00	306 00
190	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	39½	75 05
217	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 70	585 90
116	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 49	173 20
498	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	15½	77 19
84	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	11	9 24
447	Shirts, . . . . .	71	317 37
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
477	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	238 50
183	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	29 28
528	Patches, . . . . .	5	26 40
316	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	9 48
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		100 00
	Freight and hauling, . . . . .		79 75
	Total, . . . . .		\$4,374 86

## HARFORD.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
291	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 50	\$148 50
182	Chemises, . . . . .	35	63 70
154	Dresses, . . . . .	2 00	308 00
123	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	57	70 18
182	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	35	63 70
534	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 29	689 15
374	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 19
184	Skirts, . . . . .	1 25	230 00
FOR BOYS.			
368	Caps and hats, . . . . .	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	177 91
132	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	4 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 50
157	Jackets, . . . . .	5 49	862 00
128	Pairs of boots, . . . . .	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	270 50
405	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 69 $\frac{1}{8}$	1,090 13
361	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 36	491 05
435	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 10
146	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 25
496	Shirts, . . . . .	76	376 96
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
69	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	34 50
56	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	8 96
16	Patches, . . . . .	5	80
290	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	8 70
12	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	96
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		106 70
	Total, . . . . .		\$5,178 44

## McALLISTERVILLE.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
348	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 32	\$111 36
267	Chemises, . . . . .	30	80 10
551	Collars, gloves, ribbons, etc., . . . . .	7	88 57
390	Dresses, . . . . .	1 79	698 10
240	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 00
194	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	86	165 91
285	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	30	85 50
202	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	301 32
348	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 38
90	Sacks, cloaks and shawls, . . . . .	2 29	205 74
185	Skirts, . . . . .	58	107 30
174	Night dresses, . . . . .	50	87 00
FOR BOYS.			
254	Caps and hats, . . . . .	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	191 90
1,079	Collars and neckties, . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 42
262	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 82
102	Jackets, . . . . .	4 50	450 00
60	Waists for small boys, . . . . .	60	36 00
246	Pairs of drawers and suits for small boys, . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 33
6	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	35	2 11
254	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 93	744 22
48	Pairs of knee pants, . . . . .	1 00	48 00
264	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 06 $\frac{1}{2}$	279 91
622	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	76 35
352	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 31
510	Shirts, . . . . .	85	418 20
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
1,009	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	504 50
655 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	104 88
571	Patches, . . . . .	5	28 55
1,236	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	37 08
481	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	38 48
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		140 00
	Miscellaneous—Combs, brushes, shoe laces, goods for mending, and freight and express, . . . . .		122 81
			<b>\$5,317 15</b>

## MANSFIELD.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
160	Night dresses, . . . . .	\$0 36	\$57 60
240	Aprons, . . . . .	30	72 00
80	Chemises, . . . . .	30	24 00
177	Collars, gloves and mitts, . . . . .	22	39 14
204	Dresses, . . . . .	1 87½	382 28
72	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	7	5 04
105	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	1 22	128 47
80	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	30	24 00
160	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 56	249 80
271	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	23	62 94
54	Sacks and cloaks, . . . . .	2 76½	149 10
180	Skirts, . . . . .	1 19½	215 00
8	Outfits for sixteeners, . . . . .	6 77	54 19
FOR BOYS.			
220	Caps and hats, . . . . .	38	82 58
41	Military suits, . . . . .	9 00	369 00
228	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	7	16 72
43	Jackets, . . . . .	4 97	213 70
135	Pairs of boots, . . . . .	2 09	282 31
97	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	44	42 35
240	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 50	599 62
109	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 92	209 13
370	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	16	59 30
204	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	14	28 25
125	Shirts, cotton, . . . . .	58	72 50
8	Outfits for sixteeners, . . . . .	8 09	64 75
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
516	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	258 00
227½	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	36 40
532	Patches, . . . . .	5	26 60
666	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	19 98
6	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	48
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		135 00
	Miscellaneous—Tooth brushes, combs, etc., . . . . .		38 79
			<b>\$4,019 02</b>



## MERCER.

No.	Clothing, etc.,	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
502	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 35	\$175 70
194	Chemises, . . . . .	35	68 20
852	Collars and gloves, necktie ribbons, etc., . . . . .	9	76 68
361	Dresses, . . . . .	2 05	740 05
257	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	04	10 28
218	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	81½	177 67
202	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	35	70 70
252	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 54	386 24
582	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	15	87 50
139	Sacks, cloaks and shawls, . . . . .	1 22	170 86
159	Skirts, . . . . .	60	95 40
97	Night dresses, . . . . .	50	48 50
FOR BOYS.			
186	Caps and hats, . . . . .	76½	142 16
1,272	Collars and neckties, per one hundred, . . . . .	1 18	14 94
394	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	3½	14 77
149	Jackets, . . . . .	4 50	670 50
290	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	27½	78 80
12	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	4	4 23
334	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 97	990 87
386	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 08½	418 34
782	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	11½	91 01
317	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	13	41 09
598	Shirts, . . . . .	87	520 26
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
1,054½	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	527 25
374	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	59 84
129	Patches, . . . . .	5	6 45
976	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	29 28
74	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	5 92
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		132 00
	Goods for mending—Cloth, shoe and tooth brushes, etc.,		184 59
			<u>\$6,039 58</u>

## MOUNT JOY.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
403	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 30	\$120 90
311	Chemises and waists, . . . . .	30	93 30
955	Collars, gloves and ties, . . . . .	9	85 95
334	Dresses, . . . . .	1 85	617 90
180	Night dresses, . . . . .	50	90 00
416	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 94
190	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	88	168 47
310	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	32	99 20
250	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	368 19
480	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 81
84	Sacks and cloaks, . . . . .	2 25	188 90
283	Skirts, . . . . .	58	164 14
FOR BOYS.			
269	Caps and hats, . . . . .	78	209 51
887	Collars and neckties, . . . . .	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 94
450	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 88
130	Jackets, . . . . .	4 50	585 00
2	Pairs of knee pants, . . . . .	1 50	3 00
288	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 25
14	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	35	4 93
338	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 95	996 62
482	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 07 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 48
1,086	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	11	118 53
374	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 86
600	Shirts, . . . . .	84	504 00
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
625	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	312 50
591	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	94 56
86	Patches, . . . . .	5	4 30
635	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	19 05
19	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	1 52
Repairing clothing, . . . . .			140 00
Miscellaneous—Combs, brushes, buttons, goods for mending, freight, express, etc., . . . . .			149 36
			<b>\$5,907 99</b>

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No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
498	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 14 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	\$70 50
50	Coats, . . . . .	4 48	224 00
594	Dresses, . . . . .	2 37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,416 95
218	Night dresses, . . . . .	30	65 40
299	Chemises, . . . . .	30	89 70
324	Muslin drawers, . . . . .	25	81 00
214	Skirts, . . . . .	75 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	161 88
216	Vests, . . . . .	34	73 25
6	Corsets, . . . . .	77	4 63
72	Pairs gloves, . . . . .	19	13 00
376	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	8	29 88
142	Hats, . . . . .	1 80	255 75
241	Pairs shoes, . . . . .	1 70 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	410 95
342	Pairs stockings, . . . . .	36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125 20
180	Combs, . . . . .	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11 81
2	Gross shoe lacers, . . . . .	66	1 32
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Gross thimbles, . . . . .	1 11	2 16
9	Packs pins, . . . . .	60	5 38
3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Packs needles, . . . . .	2 24	8 40
1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Packs darners, . . . . .	1 60	40
FOR BOYS.			
653	Caps, . . . . .	53 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	348 66
16	Hats, . . . . .	1 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	18 04
16	Sack coats, . . . . .	1 75	28 00
627	Jackets, . . . . .	1 85 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,262 80
667	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	1 58 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,058 50
126	Kilts, . . . . .	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	47 60
395	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	25	98 75
384	Night shirts, . . . . .	30	115 20
810	Shirts, . . . . .	65	527 12
341	Aprons, . . . . .	15	51 15
682	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	7	53 25
589	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	16	92 95
410	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 40 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	576 05
169	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	27 70
3	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	22	66
5	Boxes collars, . . . . .	15	75
11	Collars, . . . . .	15	1 60
3	Gross shoe lacers, . . . . .	58	1 74
360	Combs, . . . . .	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	13 52
23	Cloth brushes, . . . . .	29	6 68
156	Tooth brushes, . . . . .	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 25
96	Hair brushes, . . . . .	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	20 75
16	Outfits, . . . . .	13 77 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	220 39
10	Ties, . . . . .	25	2 50
1	Pair cuffs, . . . . .		25
<i>Repairing Clothing.</i>			
12	Yards cassimere, . . . . .	75	9 00
4	Yards cassimere, . . . . .	1 62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	6 50
8	Yards blue kersey, . . . . .	2 75	22 00
Total, . . . . .			\$7,673 91

UNIONTOWN.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
184	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 36	\$66 24
102	Chemises, . . . . .	35	35 70
264	Dresses, . . . . .	2 22	586 22
318	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	6	19 08
151	Hats and hoods, . . . . .	1 01	152 87
68	Over skirts, . . . . .	1 68	112 20
85	Under skirts, . . . . .	56	47 60
82	Under waists, . . . . .	15	12 30
5	Caps, . . . . .	1 41	7 05
90	Night dresses, . . . . .	40	36 00
810	Scarlet vests and drawers, . . . . .	63½	514 35
84	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	35	29 40
101	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 52	153 52
696	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	23	158 10
23	Pairs of corsets, . . . . .	51	11 74
9	Pairs of gloves, . . . . .	40½	3 65
107	Tooth brushes, . . . . .	7½	7 76
107	Hair brushes, . . . . .	24	25 68
107	Combs, . . . . .	3½	4 01
6	Gross shoe lacers, . . . . .	35	2 10
9	Pieces garter web, . . . . .	50	4 50
FOR BOYS.			
132	Caps and hats, . . . . .	54	71 15
474	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .	6	28 44
208	Jackets, . . . . .	2 76	573 55
10	Suits, . . . . .	10 00	100 00
466	Shirts, . . . . .	50	233 00
397	Shirts and drawers, . . . . .	49	194 53
128	Pairs of boots, . . . . .	1 87	239 36
213	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 35	501 00
135	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 35	179 55
712	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	11½	83 73
79	Pairs of overalls, . . . . .	56	44 24
178	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	12½	22 36
43	Pairs of gloves and mittens, . . . . .	30	12 90
176	Tooth brushes, . . . . .	7½	12 76
63	Hair brushes, . . . . .	24	15 12
118	Boys waists, . . . . .	25	29 50
4	Gross shoe lacers, . . . . .	35	1 40
337	Combs, . . . . .	3½	12 64
<i>Shoe Mending.</i>			
928	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	50	464 00
626½	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	16	100 00
310	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	24 80
93	Dozen thread, . . . . .	52	48 36
	Repairing clothing, . . . . .		52 43
	Total, . . . . .		\$5,034 89

## WHITE HALL.

No.	Clothing, etc.	Rate.	Amount.
FOR GIRLS.			
202	Aprons, . . . . .	\$0 32	\$64 64
200	Chemises, . . . . .	27½	55 00
543	Collars and gloves, . . . . .	17½	94 08
343	Dresses, . . . . .	1 99	682 84
550	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .		47 82
112	Hats, . . . . .		205 00
200	Pairs of drawers, . . . . .	27½	55 00
303	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 66½	504 91
643	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	27	154 48
1	Coat, . . . . .		3 10
FOR BOYS.			
61	Caps and hats, . . . . .	1 83½	121 38
138	Neckties, . . . . .	10	13 80
534	Handkerchiefs, . . . . .		44 16
165	Jackets, . . . . .	4 27	704 00
144	Pairs of boots, . . . . .	1 85	266 40
444	Pairs of pants, . . . . .	2 95½	1,313 40
137	Pairs of shoes, . . . . .	1 14½	157 00
633	Pairs of stockings, . . . . .	16½	102 68
288	Pairs of suspenders, . . . . .	12½	36 42
512	Shirts, . . . . .	78	399 44
<i>Shoe mending.</i>			
1,619	Pairs of half soles, . . . . .	25	404 75
776	Pairs of heel taps, . . . . .	8	62 08
242	Patches, . . . . .	5	12 10
477	Seams sewed, . . . . .	3	14 31
305	Toe-taps, . . . . .	8	24 40
143	Pairs of boots, nailed, . . . . .	10	14 30
	Repairs and miscellaneous, . . . . .		294 60
			<u>\$5,852 09</u>

## Department Account.

Amount appropriated, . . . . .	\$3,050 00
Amount not drawn, . . . . .	1,050 00

Amount received from State Treasurer, . . . . . \$2,000 00

*Expenditures.*

Traveling expenses, . . . . .	\$772 23
Postage, telegrams and expressage, . . . . .	495 91
Funeral charges, . . . . .	240 00
Out-door relief, . . . . .	149 58
Miscellaneous expenses, . . . . .	105 43
Printing and circulating instructions, etc., . . . . .	100 00
	<u>1,863 15</u>
Amount covered into treasury, . . . . .	<u>\$136 85</u>

**Denominational Parentage.**

Of the 2,774 children in school May 31, 1887, the fathers of 2,513 were reported as members of some religious denomination, leaving 261 not connected with any church or not stated. Of the 2,513 children, there are of Methodist parentage, 920; Presbyterian, 326; Lutheran, 283; Protestant (probably not intended to represent any particular denomination), 225; Baptist, 184; Episcopal, 107; Catholic, 109; Reformed, 66; Church of God, 56; United Brethren, 50; Disciple, 44; Evangelical, 54; Dunkards, 10; United Presbyterian, 39; Congregational, 18; Friends, 5; Moravian, 2; Adventists, 3; Universalist, 9; Swedenborgian, 3.

**Out-door Relief.**

Statement of settlement with the Auditor General of "out-door relief" extended to certain soldiers' orphans for the year ending May 31, 1887, under the provisions of an act approved June 25, 1885:

No.	Name of child.	Name of trustee.	Post-office address.	Amount.
1	Billig, Clara A., . .	L. A. Schollenberger,	Reading, Pa., . . . .	\$12 33
2	Burnham, Carl, . .	Alexander Bradley, .	Franklin, Pa., . . . .	30 00
3	Field, Effie M., . .	G. L. Eberhart, . . .	New Brighton, Pa., .	30 00
4	Lear, Joseph H., . .	Jacob Turney, . . . .	Greensburg, Pa., . .	8 75
5	Ware, Henry E., . .	Calvin D. Moser, . .	Reading, Pa., . . . .	30 00
6	Ware, James F., . .	Calvin D. Moser, . .	Reading, Pa., . . . .	30 00
7	Ware, Mary E., . .	Calvin D. Moser, . .	Reading, Pa., . . . .	8 50
				<b>\$149 58</b>

Statistics of Orphan Schools and Homes.

SCHOOLS.	County.	Principal.	Orders issued.	Number admitted on order.	Number transferred to	Total number received into school.	Number transferred from	Number discharged on age.	Number discharged on order.	Number died.	Number in school, May 31, 1887.			Number.
											Males.	Females.	Total.	
1. Chester Springs, . . . . .	Chester, . . . . .	S. E. B. Kinsloe, . . . . .	901	787	431	1,218	89	577	259	12	198	113	311	1
2. Dayton, . . . . .	Armstrong, . . . . .	Mrs. E. Ambrose, . . . . .	970	884	103	1,097	25	652	191	4	125	100	225	2
3. Harford, . . . . .	Susquehanna, . . . . .	J. M. Clark, . . . . .	1,132	1,053	127	1,185	24	665	209	88	142	107	249	3
4. Industrial, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Wm. J. Power, . . . . .	20	20	26	46	4	21	7	3	11	..	11	4
5. Man-field, . . . . .	Tioga, . . . . .	Mrs. Jane M. Allen, . . . . .	984	928	99	1,027	5	553	235	23	126	85	211	5
6. McAllisterville, . . . . .	Juniata, . . . . .	J. M. Sherwood, . . . . .	1,186	1,067	266	1,833	119	630	333	29	139	93	232	6
7. Mercer, . . . . .	Mercer, . . . . .	J. H. Smith, . . . . .	1,158	1,063	135	1,198	22	645	220	14	133	114	247	7
8. Mount Joy, . . . . .	Lancaster, . . . . .	E. O. Kreider, . . . . .	1,271	1,159	323	1,482	107	731	316	25	163	90	253	8
9. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	P. J. Umstead, . . . . .	1,285	1,223	75	1,298	162	506	303	29	198	98	296	9
10. Uniontown, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	A. H. Waters, . . . . .	881	814	198	1,012	19	507	204	14	159	109	268	10
11. White Hall, . . . . .	Fayette, . . . . .	S. B. Helges, . . . . .	1,045	960	826	1,286	88	653	305	36	147	107	254	11
12. Schools discontinued, . . . . .	Cumberland, . . . . .	.. . . .	4,141	4,060	739	4,849	2,245	1,195	826	83	..	..	..	12
<i>Homes.</i>														
1. Children's Home, . . . . .	York, . . . . .	Mrs. M. E. Welly, . . . . .	108	86	4	90	66	15	8	..	..	1	1	1
2. Church Home, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Mrs. A. W. Stille, . . . . .	67	56	11	67	16	29	15	2	1	4	5	2
3. Pennsylvania Training School, . . . . .	Delaware, . . . . .	Dr. I. N. Kerlin, . . . . .	7	5	11	16	1	11	2	..	..	2	3	3
4. St. John's Orphan Asylum, . . . . .	Philadelphia, . . . . .	Wm. J. Power, . . . . .	8	3	4	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	2
5. St. Paul's Orphan Home, . . . . .	Butler, . . . . .	P. C. Prugh, . . . . .	132	119	23	142	9	55	21	2	83	17	55	5
6. Tressler Home, . . . . .	Perry, . . . . .	P. Willard, . . . . .	460	386	60	446	163	134	44	3	61	41	102	6
7. Home discontinued, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	136	122	26	148	53	63	10	22	..	..	..	7
Total, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	15,899	14,810	8,137	17,947	8,137	8,132	8,515	339	1,693	1,031	2,774	
Out-door relief, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	98	93	..	98	..	77	15	2	8	1	4	
Orders canceled and not presented, . . . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	.. . . .	1,065	.. . . .	1,065	.. . . .	726	339	..	..	..	..	
			15,997	15,973	8,137	19,110	8,137	8,985	8,869	341	1,696	1,032	2,778	

RATE OF MORTALITY IN THE TEN PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL YEAR END- ING.	CHETTER SPRINGS.		DAYTON.		HARFORD.		MANSFIELD.		MCALLIS- TERRVILLE.		MERCER.		MT. JOY.		S. O. INSTI- TUTE.		UNIONTOWN.		WHITE HALL.	
	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.	Whole number in school.	Deaths.
December, 1865,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1866,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, 1867,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 31, 1867, to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May 31, 1868,	155	1	140	2	151	...	...	...	132	...	...	...	81	...	145	2	...	...	132	6
May 31, 1869,	243	...	177	...	162	...	66	...	160	3	...	...	118	...	150	...	...	...	151	...
May 31, 1870,	217	...	182	...	162	...	105	...	160	...	...	...	130	...	196	...	72	...	...	...
May 31, 1871,	227	...	203	...	182	...	121	...	182	...	...	...	212	...	241	...	122	...	...	...
May 31, 1872,	197	...	230	...	158	6	142	...	215	...	...	...	209	...	238	...	119	...	...	...
May 31, 1873,	197	...	201	...	153	...	191	...	232	2	...	...	219	...	243	...	138	...	...	...
May 31, 1874,	166	...	236	...	149	...	197	...	214	...	...	...	227	...	251	...	152	...	...	...
May 31, 1875,	173	...	214	...	146	...	223	...	160	2	...	...	213	...	243	...	167	...	...	...
May 31, 1876,	170	...	177	...	137	...	220	...	219	...	...	...	212	...	237	...	143	...	...	...
May 31, 1877,	182	...	187	...	163	...	194	...	171	...	...	...	248	...	259	...	139	...	...	...
May 31, 1878,	188	...	187	...	180	...	230	...	168	...	...	...	248	...	300	...	148	...	...	...
May 31, 1879,	219	...	179	...	183	...	233	...	174	...	...	...	240	...	304	...	183	...	...	...
May 31, 1880,	200	...	168	...	183	...	204	...	170	...	...	...	293	...	302	...	174	...	...	...
May 31, 1881,	180	...	201	...	247	...	224	...	168	...	...	...	304	...	307	...	183	...	...	...
May 31, 1882,	171	...	187	...	246	...	190	...	170	...	...	...	289	...	325	...	184	...	...	...
May 31, 1883,	171	...	183	...	246	...	180	...	170	...	...	...	272	...	327	...	189	...	...	...
May 31, 1884,	173	...	173	...	213	...	182	...	176	...	...	...	272	...	324	...	166	...	...	...
May 31, 1885,	149	...	149	...	176	...	135	...	214	...	...	...	238	...	289	...	147	...	...	...
May 31, 1886,	168	...	168	...	197	...	146	...	228	...	...	...	233	...	274	...	188	...	...	...
May 31, 1887,	311	2	225	...	250	...	211	...	232	...	...	...	253	...	286	...	258	...	...	...
Total,	3,970	12	3,986	4	4,041	38	3,658	23	4,319	29	4,844	14	5,313	25	5,964	29	3,496	14	4,735	36
Death rate per 1,000 per annum,	...	3.27	...	1.00	...	9.40	...	6.28	...	6.71	...	2.89	...	4.68	...	4.86	...	4.00	...	7.80

Average death rate for the ten principal schools, 5.67.



STATEMENT showing under which class of application the children in the schools and homes May 31, 1887, were admitted. Class No. 1 applies to cases where the father is dead; and class No. 2 where the father is living, but permanently disabled by wounds or disease contracted in the army.

COUNTIES.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Both classes.	COUNTIES.	Class No. 1.	Class No. 2.	Both classes.
1. Adams, .....	4	.....	4	35. Lackawanna, .....	33	19	52
2. Allegheny, .....	45	34	79	36. Lancaster, .....	36	22	61
3. Armstrong, .....	28	30	58	37. Lawrence, .....	18	19	37
4. Beaver, .....	13	22	35	38. Lebanon, .....	5	3	8
5. Bedford, .....	12	28	40	39. Lehigh, .....	.....	.....	7
6. Berks, .....	15	4	19	40. Luzerne, .....	54	9	63
7. Blair, .....	30	9	39	41. Lycoming, .....	47	18	65
8. Bradford, .....	21	74	95	42. McKean, .....	7	3	10
9. Bucks, .....	9	.....	9	43. Mercer, .....	43	46	89
10. Butler, .....	13	14	27	44. Mifflin, .....	12	1	13
11. Cambria, .....	15	6	21	45. Monroe, .....	4	2	6
12. Cameron, .....	.....	.....	.....	46. Montgomery, .....	13	1	14
13. Carbon, .....	26	20	46	47. Montour, .....	15	9	24
14. Centre, .....	38	11	49	48. Northampton, .....	30	6	36
15. Chester, .....	33	10	43	49. Northumberland, ..	51	17	68
16. Clarion, .....	36	31	67	50. Perry, .....	40	30	70
17. Clearfield, .....	17	2	19	51. Philadelphia, .....	219	102	321
18. Clinton, .....	13	3	16	52. Pike, .....	.....	.....	.....
19. Columbia, .....	3	2	5	53. Potter, .....	9	9	18
20. Crawford, .....	19	15	34	54. Schuylkill, .....	43	18	61
21. Cumberland, .....	70	17	87	55. Snyder, .....	13	1	14
22. Dauphin, .....	73	47	125	56. Somerset, .....	26	12	38
23. Delaware, .....	2	7	9	57. Sullivan, .....	.....	2	2
24. Elk, .....	.....	3	3	58. Susquehanna, .....	12	55	67
25. Erie, .....	17	13	30	59. Tioga, .....	45	64	109
26. Fayette, .....	45	7	52	60. Union, .....	7	3	10
27. Forest, .....	6	.....	6	61. Venango, .....	35	15	50
28. Franklin, .....	22	8	30	62. Warren, .....	.....	3	3
29. Fulton, .....	.....	3	3	63. Washington, .....	12	6	18
30. Greene, .....	8	.....	8	64. Wayne, .....	2	2	4
31. Huntingdon, .....	16	30	46	65. Westmoreland, .....	54	21	75
32. Indiana, .....	43	31	79	66. Wyoming, .....	15	40	55
33. Jefferson, .....	16	45	61	67. York, .....	19	3	22
34. Juniata, .....	26	14	40	Total, .....	1,673	1,101	2,774

**Age of the Children.**

We give in the following table the age of the children in the schools and homes, and of those for whom approved applications are on file in the Department, at the close of the year ending May 31, 1887 :

AGE.	In schools and homes.	Approved applications on file.
Four years and under, . . . . .	9	5
Five years, . . . . .	16	2
Six years, . . . . .	52	1
Seven years, . . . . .	98	3
Eight years, . . . . .	136	6
Nine years, . . . . .	190	8
Ten years, . . . . .	235	4
Eleven years, . . . . .	334	13
Twelve years, . . . . .	310	6
Thirteen years, . . . . .	408	11
Fourteen years, . . . . .	394	15
Fifteen years, . . . . .	592	16
	2,774	90

INSTRUCTION REPORT.—Number of Teachers in each School, Number  
the close of the School

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Chester Springs, . . . . .	2	5	7
2. Dayton, . . . . .	2	3	5
3. Harford, . . . . .	2	4	6
4. Mansfield, . . . . .		6	6
5. McAllisterville, . . . . .	1	4	5
6. Mercer, . . . . .	1	5	6
7. Mount Joy, . . . . .	1	4	5
8. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	2	8	10
9. Uniontown, . . . . .	1	4	5
10. White Hall, . . . . .	4	3	7
11. St. Paul's Orphan Home, . . . . .	1	2	3
12. Tressler Orphan Home, . . . . .	3	3	6
13. Not reported, . . . . .			
Total, . . . . .	20	51	71

SCHOOLS.	FOURTH GRADE.		
	Number in class.		Total.
	A.	B.	
1. Chester Springs, . . . . .	22	23	45
2. Dayton, . . . . .	15	14	29
3. Harford, . . . . .	23		23
4. Mansfield, . . . . .	19		19
5. McAllisterville, . . . . .	17	21	38
6. Mercer, . . . . .	20	20	40
7. Mount Joy, . . . . .	15	16	31
8. Soldiers' Orphan Institute, . . . . .	40		40
9. Uniontown, . . . . .	18	27	45
10. White Hall, . . . . .	12		12
11. St. Paul's Orphan Home, . . . . .	6	3	9
12. Tressler Orphan Home, . . . . .	14		14
13. Not reported, . . . . .			
Total, . . . . .	221	124	345

Pupils in each Class and Grade and Whole Number in each School at Term, July 8, 1887.

FIRST GRADE.					SECOND GRADE.				THIRD GRADE.			Number.
Number in class.				Total.	Number in class.			Total.	No. in class.		Total.	
A.	B.	C.	D.		A.	B.	C.		A.	B.		
14	14	15	18	61	15	11	21	47	23	46	69	1
29	18	...	5	52	19	37	...	56	15	27	42	2
39	...	...	...	39	27	...	...	27	50	...	50	3
18	21	20	23	82	25	...	...	25	25	...	25	4
20	19	...	3	42	18	18	...	36	21	21	42	5
20	20	23	...	63	18	20	19	57	20	20	40	6
14	16	18	9	57	29	27	26	82	25	18	43	7
18	15	...	...	33	15	14	16	45	32	...	32	8
25	29	4	...	58	29	...	...	29	30	...	30	9
14	13	19	54	100	19	21	25	65	15	17	32	10
8	6	...	...	14	5	7	...	12	5	3	8	11
6	16	...	...	22	9	15	...	24	11	...	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
225	187	99	112	623	228	170	107	505	272	152	424	

FIFTH GRADE.			SIXTH GRADE.			SEVENTH GRADE.	EIGHTH GRADE.			Total in school July 8, 1887.	Number.
No. in class.		Total.	No. in class.		Total.	No. in class.	No. in class.		Total.		
A.	B.		A.	B.			A.	B.			
22	...	22	22	...	22	23	18	...	18	307	1
19	8	27	7	4	11	5	...	...	...	222	2
26	...	26	19	...	19	26	21	18	39	249	3
14	...	14	17	...	17	13	16	...	16	211	4
21	17	38	10	16	26	5	3	...	3	230	5
20	20	40	18	19	37	13	...	10	10	300	6
6	8	14	7	7	14	5	5	...	5	251	7
33	...	33	40	...	40	22	30	24	54	299	8
26	24	50	23	...	23	13	17	...	17	265	9
16	...	16	7	16	23	3	1	...	1	252	10
9	...	9	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	58	11
13	...	13	13	...	13	...	6	...	6	103	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	13
225	77	302	186	62	248	128	120	52	172	2,768	

The whole number of Applications received from each County, number of Orders issued for the Admission of Children, and the number of Applications remaining on file.

COUNTIES.	Applications received to June 1, 1886.	Received during the year ending May 31, 1887.	Total number received to June 1, 1887.	Orders of admission issued to June 1, 1886.	Issued during the year ending May 31, 1887.	Total orders of admission issued.	Applications examined while on file.	Applications on file May 31, 1887.
1. Adams, . . . . .	54	1	55	58	2	55		18
2. Allegheny, . . . . .	520	32	552	487	50	537	2	44
3. Armstrong, . . . . .	506	32	538	402	53	454	40	2
4. Beaver, . . . . .	167	20	187	160	23	183	2	2
5. Bedford, . . . . .	293	12	305	252	23	275	12	18
6. Berks, . . . . .	158	7	165	145	10	155	2	8
7. Blair, . . . . .	365	6	371	338	15	353	15	3
8. Bradford, . . . . .	670	22	692	539	28	567	79	46
9. Bucks, . . . . .	81	5	86	79	6	85		1
10. Butler, . . . . .	180	24	204	180	20	180	5	19
11. Cambria, . . . . .	212	8	220	185	10	195	11	14
12. Cameron, . . . . .	6	2	8	6	2	8		
13. Carbon, . . . . .	125	21	146	109	28	137	4	5
14. Centre, . . . . .	847	14	861	828	20	848	12	1
15. Chester, . . . . .	268	4	272	249	7	256	8	8
16. Clarion, . . . . .	367	18	385	300	35	335	18	32
17. Clearfield, . . . . .	124	16	140	110	18	128	6	6
18. Clinton, . . . . .	87	2	89	74	9	83	2	4
19. Columbia, . . . . .	128	3	126	113	4	117	2	7
20. Crawford, . . . . .	259	16	275	240	27	267	5	3
21. Cumberland, . . . . .	284	15	299	240	39	279	5	15
22. Dauphin, . . . . .	562	25	587	514	40	554	8	25
23. Delaware, . . . . .	73		73	70		70	1	2
24. Elk, . . . . .	18		18	13		13		
25. Erie, . . . . .	170	14	184	150	16	166	13	5
26. Fayette, . . . . .	273	25	298	236	40	276	10	12
27. Forest, . . . . .	19		19	14	5	19		
28. Franklin, . . . . .	140	6	146	136	8	144		2
29. Fulton, . . . . .	52	4	56	42	4	46	5	5
30. Greene, . . . . .	45	3	48	37	7	44	3	1
31. Huntingdon, . . . . .	341	2	343	297	10	307	18	18
32. Indiana, . . . . .	421	16	437	357	36	393	22	24
33. Jefferson, . . . . .	351	19	370	282	34	316	33	21
34. Juniata, . . . . .	213	10	223	179	7	186	25	12
35. Lackawanna, . . . . .	112	16	128	77	27	104	13	11
36. Lancaster, . . . . .	508	12	515	487	20	507	6	2
37. Lawrence, . . . . .	243	7	250	217	17	234	10	6
38. Lebanon, . . . . .	111		111	105	2	107	1	3
39. Lehigh, . . . . .	179		179	169	3	172	4	3
40. Luzerne, . . . . .	404	25	429	388	49	387	33	9
41. Lycoming, . . . . .	298	35	333	250	48	298	14	21
42. McKean, . . . . .	58	4	62	52	6	58	2	2
43. Mercer, . . . . .	390	23	413	352	34	386	15	12
44. Mifflin, . . . . .	155	1	156	148	5	148	6	2
45. Monroe, . . . . .	79	4	83	74	5	79	3	1
46. Montgomery, . . . . .	127	3	130	115	3	118	7	5
47. Montour, . . . . .	210	1	211	179	6	185	14	12
48. Northampton, . . . . .	145	7	152	138	10	143	4	5
49. Northumberland, . . . . .	256	25	281	211	42	253	10	18
50. Perry, . . . . .	391	8	399	366	14	380	8	11
51. Philadelphia, . . . . .	1,960	49	2,009	1,855	84	1,939	33	37
52. Pike, . . . . .	19		19	19		19		
53. Potter, . . . . .	126	5	131	109	9	118	8	5
54. Schuylkill, . . . . .	845	18	863	294	45	839	11	18
55. Snyder, . . . . .	92	1	93	90	1	91		2
56. Somerset, . . . . .	163	7	170	139	13	152	10	8
57. Sullivan, . . . . .	39		39	30		30	4	5
58. Susquehanna, . . . . .	346	21	367	283	23	306	40	21
59. Tioga, . . . . .	575	56	631	457	70	527	70	34
60. Union, . . . . .	79	3	82	77	5	82		
61. Venango, . . . . .	260	8	263	226	19	245	9	9
62. Warren, . . . . .	65		65	63	2	65		
63. Washington, . . . . .	149	3	152	138	12	150	1	1
64. Wayne, . . . . .	105		105	88	2	90	9	6
65. Westmoreland, . . . . .	244	21	265	217	34	251	3	11
66. Wyoming, . . . . .	250	18	268	168	44	212	21	15
67. York, . . . . .	188	7	195	184	9	193	2	
	16,515	787	17,302	14,601	1,298	15,899	739	664

Of the 664 applications remaining on file at the close of the year, 90 have been approved, the balance, 574, being incomplete for want of sufficient testimony to meet the requirements of law.

**The Growth of the System.**

This is shown in the appended statement, which gives the number of children in the schools and homes at the close of each year since the organization :

On roll November 30, 1864, . . . . .	110
On roll November 30, 1865, . . . . .	1,226
On roll November 30, 1866, . . . . .	2,681
On roll November 30, 1867, . . . . .	3,180
On roll November 30, 1868, . . . . .	3,431
On roll May 31, 1869, . . . . .	3,631
On roll May 31, 1870, . . . . .	3,526
On roll May 31, 1871, . . . . .	3,607
On roll May 31, 1872, . . . . .	3,527
On roll May 31, 1873, . . . . .	3,261
On roll May 31, 1874, . . . . .	3,071
On roll May 31, 1875, . . . . .	2,788
On roll May 31, 1876, . . . . .	2,729
On roll May 31, 1877, . . . . .	2,619
On roll May 31, 1878, . . . . .	2,653
On roll May 31, 1879, . . . . .	2,431
On roll May 31, 1880, . . . . .	2,580
On roll May 31, 1881, . . . . .	2,602
On roll May 31, 1882, . . . . .	2,497
On roll May 31, 1883, . . . . .	2,362
On roll May 31, 1884, . . . . .	2,306
On roll May 31, 1885, . . . . .	1,931
On roll May 31, 1886, . . . . .	2,272
On roll May 31, 1887, . . . . .	2,774

**Hulings Fund.**

At the close of the extra session of the Legislature of 1883, Hon. Willis J. Hulings, of Venango county, donated his salary for the extra session, amounting to thirteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents (\$1,320 75), for the benefit of indigent soldiers' orphans of his county. As this money could not be received and disbursed by the Auditing Department of the Commonwealth, it was placed in our hands, with the request that we use it in the manner above mentioned. We herewith append the names of the children who have received the benefit of his liberality, and a statement of the account.

Amount of salary donated, . . . . .	\$1,320 75
Amount disbursed up to November 30, 1884, . . . . .	787 87

Balance on hand December 1, 1884, . . . . .	<u>\$532 88</u>
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## Detailed Statement of Disbursements.

Number.	NAME OF CHILD.	School sent to.	Date of admission.	Payment for fractional part of quarter ended February 28, 1884.	Payment for quarter ended May 31, 1884.	Payment for fractional part of quarter ended August 31, 1884.	Payment for quarter ended November 30, 1884.	Total amount paid.
1	Hallett, Emma J., . . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	\$18 54	\$37 50	\$16 71	\$37 50	\$110 25
2	Hallett, Hiram H., . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	18 54	37 50	16 71	37 50	110 25
3	Hallett, Nancy A., . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	12 81	28 75	14 22	37 50	98 28
4	Hallett, Margaret L., .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	12 81	28 75	14 22	28 75	84 53
5	Wilhelm, Maude, . . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	18 54	37 50	16 71	37 50	110 25
6	Wilhelm, Eva M., . . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	18 54	37 50	16 71	37 50	110 25
7	Wilhelm, Francis V., .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	14 22	28 75	12 81	28 75	84 53
8	Wilhelm, Lydia S., . .	Dayton, . .	Jan. 16, 1884, .	14 22	28 75	12 81	28 75	84 53
				\$128 22	\$265 00	\$120 90	\$278 75	\$787 87

The above-named children were transferred to the State pay-roll on December 1, 1884. The balance (\$532 88) shown as on hand and unexpended, remains with us subject to the order of Mr. Hulings.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent Soldiers' Orphan Schols.*

## INSPECTION REPORTS.

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### REPORT OF MRS. MIRA ATTICK.

To E. E. HIGBEE, *Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools* :

DEAR SIR : I have the honor and pleasure to present to you my first annual report as inspector and examiner of the soldiers' orphan schools of Pennsylvania.

You will remember that quite unexpectedly and unsolicited by me I was asked, by Governor Robert E. Pattison, to accept this position. I had never been in one of these schools, therefore my knowledge of the requirements was very imperfect, in fact I was a novice unacquainted with all business matters of such institutions, and I naturally hesitated to assume such a responsibility. I was assured by the Governor that it would not be a difficult task, if I could endure the fatigue of traveling, as some of the schools were quite distant and in several instances the roads very rough, and that I would find a great deal that was very pleasant in connection with the schools. The examinations, he further remarked, were very delightful and interesting, and he kindly offered any assistance I might desire at any time. Thus, with the help and kindness of the Governor, by sending books and other information, also with the proffered aid from yourself and the obliging clerks of the Department, as well as from the commanders and some of the comrades of Posts 58 and 116, I consented to at least make the attempt.

Having received my commission on October 29, 1886, I made my first visit on November 22. The cordial welcome that greeted me at every school and all the homes, with but one exception, was so highly encouraging that I then determined to continue and do all in my power to discharge the duties of the position faithfully and conscientiously. My visits throughout have been pleasant and satisfactory. I was agreeably surprised and much gratified to find the schools in such a good condition, and to see how well the children have been cared for in every respect. Any suggestions which I have found necessary to make were pleasantly received and cheerfully adopted, showing a perfect willingness on the part of the principals to do every thing they could which would promote the comfort and advance the interests of the children under their charge. I sincerely regret that I was unable to attend any of the public examinations. I give in the following report the result of my visits, and it might be well to add in this connection that in no case was my presence anticipated, being on my first trip unacquainted with any of the principals or managers :



**Chester Springs.**

R. H. Van Horn, manager. Number of children on roll, 311. Two visits.

This school occupies a series of buildings, some frame and some are stone, all in good condition. The old hospital of the revolutionary times is still used. Previous to the school being established here it had been a watering place. The water is very clear, cool and of the best quality. My visits to this school have been pleasant and in every way satisfactory.

**Dayton.**

Mrs. Eliza Ambrose, principal. Number of children on roll, 225. Two visits.

This school is doing very nicely. The principal is a lady who seems quite competent for this position, and discharges the multiplicity of the duties with kindness and firmness. The children are very much attached to her. Individual towels are not supplied, and the bathing facilities are not as satisfactory as I find them at the other schools.

**Harford.**

J. M. Clark, principal. Number of children on roll, 249. Two visits.

This school is delightfully situated. Everything is conveniently arranged and well managed as far as I can judge. The children are certainly well cared for and are kindly treated by those in charge.

**Mansfield.**

Number of children on roll, 211. Two visits.

Mrs. Jane M. Allen was in charge during my two visits. What she has done for this school has been well done. It has been her aim and ambition to spare nothing which would contribute to the welfare of the children, and the result proves that she has faithfully performed her part during her administration and is deserving of the warmest praise.

**McAllisterville.**

J. M. Sherwood, principal. Number of children on roll, 232. Two visits.

This is a pleasant school to inspect. The buildings are large, built of brick and in good condition. The children are healthy and well cared for. Plenty of the best food and clothing, and most efficient teachers and other help.

**Mercer.**

J. H. Smith, principal. Number of children on roll, 297. Two visits.

The old frame buildings were erected for a water cure establishment, and are in very good repair considering what they are. New

and higher buildings would be much better. I was very much pleased with the manner in which everything was conducted at this school. Mr. Smith is well qualified for the work, and attends to his duties very thoroughly and nicely. The lavatory arrangements are very good.

**Mount Joy.**

E. O. Kreider, principal. Number of children on roll, 253. Three visits.

There is no fault to be found with this school. In fact, I was very much gratified at each visit to find everything in the best of order and one and all doing their work faithfully. I was delighted to hear of the success of their examination.

**S. O. Institute.**

P. J. Umstead, principal. Number of children on roll, 296. Two visits.

This is an excellent institution in every respect, and has a splendid location in the city of Philadelphia. It has all the modern improvements for heating, cooking and laundry. All connected with the school are not only qualified but also very kind and agreeable. The kindergarten is under good management and is an important feature of the school.

**Uniontown.**

A. H. Waters, principal. Number of children on roll, 268.

This was the first school I visited. A new school building had been erected, and many improvements were almost completed. The new dining room and kitchen are now finished. Mr. Waters and family can congratulate themselves on having made this school, with all its improvements, one of the best in the State. This has occasioned very considerable expense, but the results are highly satisfactory, because the improvements have made the place far more convenient and attractive. This school I have visited twice, the first time remaining from Monday until Wednesday morning, and the second time over night.

**White Hall.**

S. B. Heiges, principal. Number of children on roll, 254. Three visits.

The kindergarten at this school is worthy of special notice. The building is on the opposite side of the road from the main school building and has a good location. The school room, dormitories, &c., are all in excellent order, being well ventilated, neat and clean. It is occupied by the matron and 27 little boys.

I also visited the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, in which there are 2 soldiers' orphans, and the following homes: Church Home, 5 children; Children's Home, 1 child; St.

John's Orphan Asylum, 2 children; St. Paul's Orphan Home, 54 children; Tressler Orphan Home, 102 children, and the Industrial School, 11 children.

These homes are all very attractive, cheerful and pleasant, neat and comfortable. The home at Butler is now the most complete in its arrangements. I have made two visits to this home. The buildings are better than some of the other homes and are now supplied with natural gas for cooking and heating.

The buildings at many of the schools are so old that it is very difficult to keep them in repair. It would be best to rebuild them as they are too low and should have higher ceilings; ventilation could then be made better. The schools not being permanent, this is not recommended.

Military discipline is considered the best. The children are under drill all the time, whether in school or out; going to or from their classes, and in their entrance to or exit from the different buildings. The principals and teachers are competent for their several positions and faithful in the performance of what is required from the first grade to the eighth.

#### Dormitories.

These are well ventilated and clean, including beds, bedding, floors, &c.

#### Military Tactics.

Military tactics and calisthenics are taught, also household and domestic pursuits. The old clothing is utilized by making it into carpets, which look very neat and pretty in the dormitories. Economy and good housekeeping are thus unitedly taught.

#### Agriculture.

Agricultural pursuits, including practical farming and floriculture are also taught at some of the schools.

#### Food.

The food furnished is of the best quality, of the most substantial kind, and is well and carefully prepared.

#### Clothing.

The material of the clothing is of good quality. The children are neatly dressed, healthy and happy.

There has been some sickness in the schools, but comparatively few deaths.

Very respectfully submitted,

MIRA ATTICK,  
*Inspector and Examiner.*

**REPORT OF JOHN W. SAYERS.**

To E. E. HIGBEE, *Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools* :

SIR : At your request, I have again visited the schools. It has afforded me great pleasure to render this voluntary service and to report to you the result of my inspection. I found the Chester Springs, McAllisterville, Mount Joy, and Soldiers' Orphan Institute, to which my attention was most particularly directed, in excellent condition. I have observed but little, if any, improvements to the buildings, their sanitary condition, or in the convenience of their arrangements, with the exception of a new roof upon the boys' water closet at the Mount Joy school.

**Instruction.**

No change has been made in the course of instruction, nor could there be without positive disadvantage to the scholars; neither have any changes been made among the teachers excepting such as have been required by accidental circumstances. Probably no schools in the Commonwealth have, as a rule, been provided with a better schedule of studies or with more efficient and earnest instructors than the soldiers' orphan schools. I have had occasion heretofore, to commend the course of instruction and the ability of the teachers to apply it. My present visit has not changed my favorable opinion. The advancement of the pupils is quite marked and is certainly equal to that of any schools in the country.

**Health.**

The scholars are cleanly in appearance, comfortably clothed, well fed, and quite happy and contented. The general health of the schools is remarkable; a better showing is not made anywhere in the State. The proportion of sickness is, and from the earliest institution of the schools has been, exceedingly small. Whatever theoretical defects may have been imagined in the sanitary surroundings of the schools, there certainly have been no real deficiencies which have in the slightest degree been detrimental to health. I have no hesitation in saying that the sanitary arrangements are better at most of the schools than at a majority of the best private residences of the country or at most of our hotels at our summer health resorts.

**Moral Training.**

The evidences of good moral training are manifest throughout the schools. They are also attested by hundreds of persons who have taken the sixteeners into their employ. It cannot be otherwise. The excellent character of the teachers, as well as their interest in the welfare of their pupils, is a guarantee that the morals of the schools will not be disregarded.

**Finally.**

The public has had before it a considerable degree of controversy in regard to the condition and management of the schools. Many have been led to expect that radical changes would be made; that new buildings would be erected with extended accommodations and improved sanitary appliances; that an entirely different style of living would be introduced, and the scholars be supplied with luxuries not found in the humble homes from which they came or in those into which they will have to go when their time is out. I can only say that none of these things have been done. Some of them are not practicable, and others are not proper. If any fault exists it must be attributed to the system, and not to the management. The same causes operate now which existed two years ago, and it is no dereliction either of the inspectors or yourself that greater improvements have not been made. The State does not own the buildings, and the compensation paid to owners is not sufficient to do what is demanded. The Commonwealth has pledged itself to furnish comfortable homes and to give a fair, substantial rudimentary English education to her soldiers' orphans, and that pledge has been faithfully kept.

The jealous interest and unabated watchfulness of the Grand Army of the Republic over the welfare of their dead comrades' orphans is a strong guarantee that no great wrong will be permitted against the schools or in them without a prompt demand for speedy redress. I have, therefore, no fear of the verdict of the future upon the present oversight and management. The pupils, through their organized social union, will speak for themselves; and their lives as useful and patriotic citizens will speak for the schools. Grateful to you for your continued confidence, and congratulating you upon the success,

I respectfully submit this report.

J. W. SAYERS,  
*Special Examiner.*

## REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS.

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### CHESTER SPRINGS—R. H. Van Horn, Manager.

In submitting my second annual report it gives me pleasure to state that, through a liberal expenditure of money in the way of repairs, our facilities for teaching have been multiplied and the comforts of teachers and pupils greatly increased. The old stairways in the school building, which served their allotted time years ago, were this year torn out and replaced by new and more commodious ones. The auditorium and all the class rooms, except that for the second grade, were newly papered and painted, and otherwise improved in appearance and utility. Through additional apparatus for teaching the sciences, and the employment of college and normal school graduates, the school was raised to a point of excellence which it could not otherwise have attained.

All the other buildings have likewise been repaired and rendered more modern in their appointments. Many rooms have been newly painted, papered and carpeted. The infirmary has been enlarged and much improved as to ventilation. All the old bath tubs, both in the boys' and in the girls' department, have been replaced by new and larger ones; a private bath-room, modern in its appointments, has been added for the use of the faculty; and the stairway which opened into the boys' sitting room, and which for years has been a source of annoyance, was altered so as to open on the porch, thus making the room more comfortable and less subject to intrusion.

The sanitary condition of the school has been greatly improved by an increased supply of water and by additional waste pipes. The drain which opened on the side of the public highway, and against which the public had just reason for complaint, has been altered to the satisfaction of the traveling public. In replacing the old drains, terra-cotta pipe has in every instance been used.

The above are only some of the many improvements which the company has in a spirit of liberality been pleased to make. Upwards of eight thousand dollars have thus been expended within the last two years, and the additional convenience and comfort of both teachers and pupils attest the wisdom of the expenditure.

The food has been of about the same quality as that of last year. Such variety is supplied as is thought to conduce to the health of the pupils. All that is furnished is of the best quality, of which the unexampled health of the pupils is sufficient proof.



The clothing is much more abundant than at any previous time. The pupils have each three full and two broken suits, all of which are in good condition. It is through the good care taken of the clothing, and the expenditure by the company of more money than the State requires, that the management is enabled to make so good a showing in one of the supplies of the institution.

The school proper was in charge of competent and experienced teachers. Besides all the branches prescribed by the school department for the different grades, instruction was given, throughout the whole year, in industrial drawing, vocal music, and calisthenics, and in instrumental music on the piano, organ, cornet and clarinet. The progress which the pupils made gave great satisfaction both to the management and the examiners. The object of all our teaching was to give mental culture, as well as to impart instruction, to give the pupils not only learning, but the power to learn. Hence, much of the work in which the pupils engaged was that of producing, as well as reproducing. In short, the aim of our teaching was not so much to impart truth, as to lead to the discovery of truth. The cheerful manner in which the pupils applied themselves to their tasks and the substantial character of their requirements, demonstrated the success of the teaching, and gave satisfaction to parents, pupils and teachers.

The drilling was a great improvement on that of last year. Besides the school of the company, in which the boys were drilled last year, daily drill was given in the school of the battalion, which closed with dress parade; and in so far as we went in the practice of the drill, theoretical instruction was given in military tactics. A fancy drill, given by a picked company of thirty boys, was an important feature of this department of instruction and on the day of the public examination elicited much favorable comment.

The moral and religious instruction has been in amount that of previous years, with the addition of bi-weekly sermons at the school by the Baptist minister of West Vincent. We have the morning and evening worship, the Friday evening prayer meeting, the Sunday evening worship, the Sunday school, the Monday evening sermon by a regularly ordained pastor, and the Sunday evening religious talk by some member of the faculty. We believe this to be the crowning work of the school. It is better to be good than to be intelligent, when one cannot be both. It is nobler to train the heart than to instruct the mind. We know that in the training of the moral part of our pupils, the labor bears abundant fruit; for we see it daily exemplified in the conduct and sentiment of the pupils. In this connection, I may state that nothing gives us greater pleasure than to pass in review the boys and girls who have graduated from this school. We can recall none who are not holding respectable positions in society; and many who graduated in years gone by have worked their way into lucrative and honorable positions. The State Legislature, the

chief auditor's office of the Philadelphia and Reading railway, the professions of teaching, law, and medicine, and many other departments of the world's labor have made places for men who passed their school days at the Chester Springs Soldiers' Orphan School.

The industrial department is about the same as that of last year. It consists of work on the farm, assisting the carpenter, sewing, household duties, etc., etc.

In conclusion, I have it to say that the year just closed was a very pleasant one to all engaged in the maintenance and training of the children of our dead and disabled soldiers. From all, whether examiners, inspector, parents, friends or mere visitors, we have received words of encouragement. There have been no insolent intrusions. There have been no *ex parte* investigations, instigated, if not originated, by a vindictiveness born of personal disappointment. The schools are greater than an individual, and the noble feeling which actuated those who established these schools will be the feeling of the grand majority, let the bitter disappointment of the few be ever so great.

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**DAYTON—Elizabeth Ambrose, Principal.**

Another year in the history of soldiers' orphan schools has rolled around and finds us thankful to an indulgent God for the many mercies showered upon us.

The health of the school has been very gratifying. Not a death has occurred, and but few cases of serious illness.

The work in the school room was the same as in former years. With the consequent changes among the children this department must continue much the same, except in the way of new methods and plans. The annual examination was conducted by Hon. A. D. Glenn, of the Department of Public Instruction, assisted by the Rev. William White Wilson, commander of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 156, Kittanning, Pa. Both were pleased with the apparent progress made by the children.

Morally, the school has never been better. Family devotions have been held night and morning in the dining hall, conducted by the principal. Every Lord's day at nine A. M., the children are required to meet in the school-room for the preparation of the Sabbath-school lesson for the afternoon. After which, all are taken to morning services at one of the three churches near.

We have made no changes in the industrial department—shoemaking and farming for the boys—the regular household duties and fancy work for the girls.

The clothing is abundant and seasonable for both boys and girls.



Military drill daily, in fine weather.

In the way of improvements, a new bake house has been built, the laundry enlarged and more commodious sleeping apartments provided for the quite small children. We have added to the school library two hundred new and interesting volumes and forty-two weekly and daily periodicals.

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HARFORD—J. M. Clark, Principal.

In submitting to you my first report of the soldiers' orphan school of Harford, for the year ending May 31, 1887, I deem it my privilege, as well as a duty I owe your Department, the school and its friends as also myself, to state a few facts in reference to the management of the school since September 1, when I became its principal and proprietor. I wish to return my thanks to Professor H. S. Sweet for his efforts and many words and acts of kindness after selling the property to have the change made without a jar, in which he would have succeeded, had it not been for a few employés and their friends, who took the stand to either rule or ruin. How well they succeeded, the present prosperous condition of the school answers for itself.

Under the long continuous strain of nineteen years' close attention to his duties, Professor Sweet's health failed until, as he told me, he had not been able to manage the school for the past two years, and the school was not under as good discipline as in former years. I saw at once that many needed repairs would have to be made and at once commenced by cleaning the grounds, opening ditches and making such repairs as could be made in the short time before cold weather. I found the girls privy unfit for use and at once built a new and commodious one, with a plank walk leading directly to the girls' reading room. The long needed supply of water we have furnished by a drilled well sixty-three feet deep in solid rock, pumped by a wind engine, to a large new tank situated at the dining hall. We have plastered, painted and papered our class rooms, chapel, dining hall and kitchen, thus making them pleasant, neat and clean. Other repairs will be made during vacation.

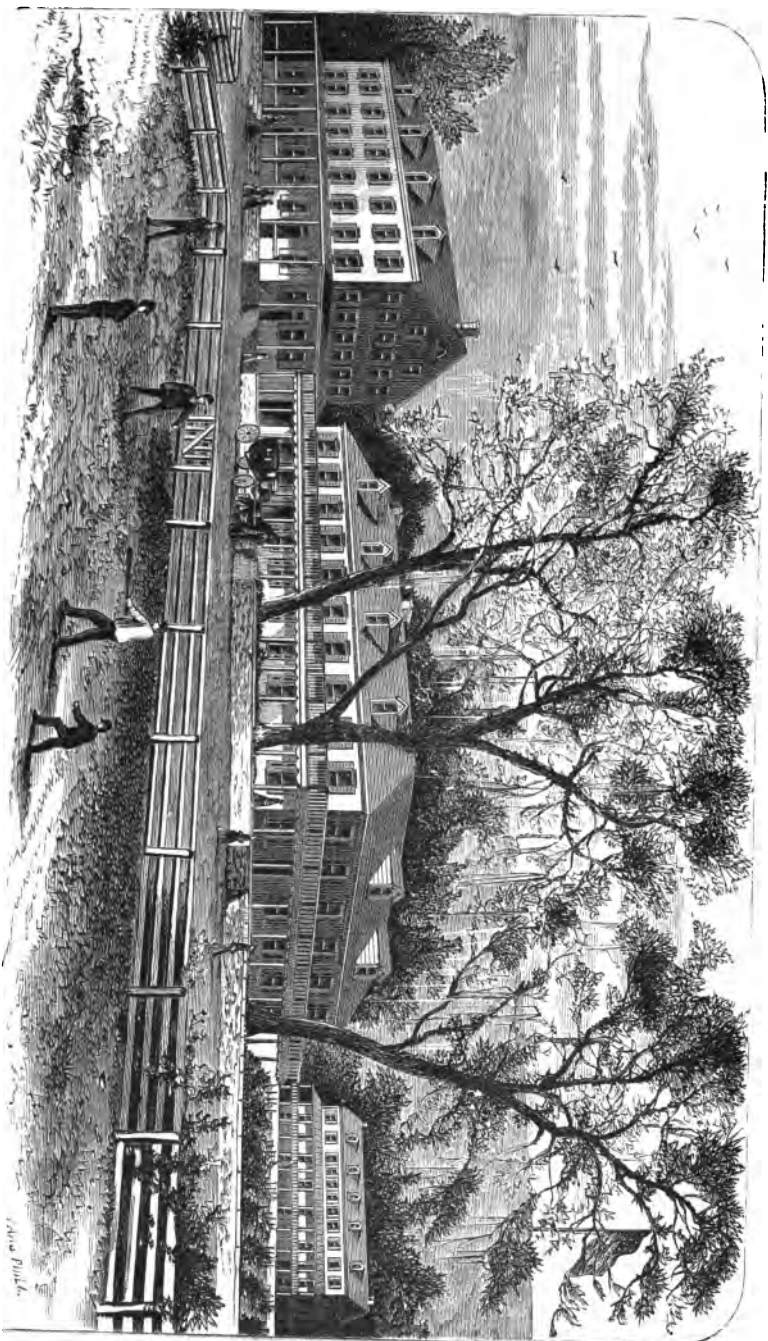
After a close study of the methods of teaching, and changing from one class room to the other every thirty minutes, we found it necessary to change some of our teachers, and reorganized the whole school under Professor J. M. Smiley's direction, who is a competent organizer and a modern teacher, thus placing the first and second grades under Miss Farrar's care and instruction from morning to night, Miss Cora A. Haight having entire charge of the third and fourth grades, Mrs. Follett with the fifth and sixth, Miss Libbie E. Wood the seventh and eighth, and Prof. Smiley the ninth and tenth, thus avoiding the confusion and



ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME, BUTLER.







CHESTER SPRINGS.

loss of time incident to the changes, and permit us to say we have been well pleased with the result, as the change seemed to incite new life and vigor and arouse the pupils to action and interest in their studies never before witnessed. The interest steadily increased week by week until Professor Smiley found it necessary to hold a two hours' session for the advanced grades each evening, thus giving them advantages equal to any offered by our State normal schools, the result of which was shown by our annual examination, which was held in the chapel May 24, and conducted by Hon. E. E. Higbee, assisted by his deputies and our teachers, being witnessed by committees of G. A. R. posts from Scranton, Clifford, South Gibson, Glenwood and others, besides a large attendance of friends of the school, all of whom were very much pleased, and loud in their praise of the manner in which our pupils acquitted themselves, also giving due credit to our teachers for their long and earnest year's work. The discipline of the school was also highly and justly complimented. The compliments bestowed upon us by State Superintendent E. E. Higbee in his speech after our entertainment, given in the evening by the pupils of our school, made our hearts leap with joy, and we felt that we had been well repaid for our year's hard and patient work. The military drill was given by the boys directly after the examination closed, and was pronounced by Grand Army men who had witnessed the same in former years to excel anything of the kind ever seen on the grounds.

The sanitary condition is good, and cannot be better, although reported "three" by General Wagner. The grounds are absolutely clean and free from filth or dirt of any kind. I have given this my personal attention every day. I simply wish to call your attention to Dr. Rogers' report of the sanitary condition made December 27, 1886, after a thorough examination of the buildings, drainage, &c.

The industrial department of the school was in charge of the male superintendent. Boys work two hours each day—some with the farmer, others with the carpenter, and two with the baker. One of the boys who worked with the baker took charge of a bakery in Binghamton three months after leaving school, at the age of sixteen, and another received fifteen dollars per month and board. Our efforts have not been simply to see how much work the boys could do, but we have endeavored to teach them to do what they did do well. The girls have been under Mrs. Clark's watchful eye, and have enjoyed a mother's care and advice. Better care and more careful training school-girls never enjoyed. Our girls do work in the kitchen, dining room, dormitories, and in the repairing and sewing room. Some of the girls make dresses, skirts, under clothing, knit hoods, and do fancy needle-work very nicely. We endeavor to teach our girls and boys to be neat, economical, saving and industrious.

The health of the children has been good. There have been no deaths nor a serious case of sickness during the year. We have a nurse always in attendance. Our physician visits the school once every week, and is present while the boys bathe. Our children all bathe and change their clothes once every Saturday—girls superintended by the nurse, the boys by the male superintendent.

Our bathing arrangements are the best in the world—a bucket of water, a bar of soap and a clean towel for each child. No bath tubs at Harford.

Our beds are plain, but clean and comfortable.

Great care has been taken to have the food well cooked, and plenty has always been furnished of the best quality. We butcher our own beef, and have always had the finest cattle money would buy in Susquehanna county. During the winter and spring we had corn-fed beef which had been kept during the winter on the farm. We milk eight cows all the time, summer and winter, and no butter being made at the school, the children have all the milk. Visitors never receive any different food than is given to the children under any circumstances. The very best of dairy butter has always been used and bought directly from the farmers. The flour is bought in barrels by the car load and baked in our own brick oven by a competent baker, and the bread is as fine as can be seen on the tables of the best regulated families.

Vocal and instrumental music has been taught by Miss Wood, and we feel a just pride in the advancement made during the year. Many boys and girls play the organ well.

The morals of the children, we are pleased to state, are very satisfactory. The religious services consist of services in chapel morning and evening, Sabbath school Sunday afternoon, conducted by the principal assisted by teachers and employes, who all take a lively interest. The children study their lessons one hour in chapel Sunday morning. We have preaching three Sundays each month in chapel by ministers from Harford, who take a great interest in our school. We all attend church at Harford Sunday morning when pleasant. Our first visit by officials was in October, when Hon. E. E. Higbee made a very thorough examination of our management of the school and expressed himself as being satisfied that we were doing well. His advice was listened to and his suggestions have been carried out strictly. His presence is always a pleasure to the children and all connected with the school, as all feel that he is and always has been a friend to the schools and is a welcome visitor at Harford. Mrs. Attick came next, as inspector of soldiers' orphan schools, and after a very careful and searching examination of everything in and around the premises, expressed herself as pleased and satisfied with the management, as her report will show. Next came two committees from Clifford and South Gibson Grand Army of the Republic posts, twenty strong and stayed

with us all day. They also made a careful examination of buildings, provisions, clothing, sanitary condition, drainage, discipline, and in fact examined everything in and around the school, and said they were not only satisfied but very much pleased with the management in every department, making a report, much to your honor, which I would be pleased to have appear at this time did it not take so much space. Military drill has been a daily exercise with the boys.

I am pleased to report the discipline of the school to be in a very satisfactory condition, the result of a careful, well-considered, straightforward course, always kind and considerate, but firm and determined, pursuing the only course possible for the existence and welfare of the school, never resorting to the use of the rod, only in extreme cases and as a last resort.

We sincerely thank the different Grand Army of the Republic posts which have visited our school and taken such a deep interest in its prosperity and future prospects, also for their words of encouragement, and invite all interested in the work to come and see for themselves; also our honored State Superintendent for his many words and acts of kindness, and for his always just and fair treatment under all circumstances.

To our friends we will say we appreciate all you have done for the benefit and prosperity of the school. To our enemies we can but say you fought long and earnest but failed.

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**MANSFIELD**—Jane M. Allen, Principal.

In many respects the past year of the Mansfield school has been an improvement upon previous years. Beginning the year with better accommodations in the shape of additional halls, stairways, girls' lavatories and bathrooms, and constantly adding conveniences wherever needed, we were able to do more satisfactory work in many departments. With an additional number of employes, better oversight was given the details and consequently the pupils were taught to do their work more thoroughly.

The health of the pupils has been better than during any other year since the school was organized. No epidemics and but two cases of serious illness, and a few sore eyes. For the first time in six years, we have a death to report. One of the older boys, who had been excused from detail through the year on account of liability to hemorrhage of the lungs, died after nine hours illness of neuralgia of the heart.

The educational department has been conducted by the same teachers as in former years, until the increase in the number of pupils made it necessary to employ two more, and then the best that we



could secure, were added, and we believe that good work has been done in the school room.

The children have attended the different churches in the town as usual, but at the urgent request of the clergymen, they have also attended the Sunday schools taught by the different denominations. This is a relief to teachers and others who taught at the orphan school Sunday school, but I think it better, in many particulars, to have it at the school.

Our boys are well clothed and make a fine appearance in their new suits. The girls are as well clothed, but owing to the large number of new ones, who needed new clothing throughout, we were unable to give the entire number as many dresses as usual, though with their new flannel and seersucker skirts, new waterproof circulars, and the two dresses we could give them they are comfortably clad.

During the year the boys lavatory, which had been in a good condition, was very much improved by the addition of more faucets, more sink room and more towel rollers, and better facilities for keeping the room clean. The towels are changed twice a day. The boys also have a new dormitory with single beds, hair mattresses, feather pillows, new woolen blankets and white spreads, also hooks on which to hang their clothes. The girls' dormitories were improved by painting and papering by wardrobes placed the whole length of both rooms, giving to each girl one of her own, and by putting registers in the floors in order to warm the rooms from the stoves below.

The girls have each a tooth mug and brush, a wash basin and towel, and soap and comb, and both boys and girls have napkins. The school has been visited during the year by Dr. Higbee, Gen. Wagner, Miss Simmons and Mrs. Verbeke, and many others, that we were glad to see from home and abroad.

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McALLISTERVILLE.—J. M. Sherwood, Principal.

We are pleased to say that in many respects the McAllisterville Soldiers' Orphan School has been highly favored during the past year. As in former years, the condition as to health has been remarkably good. There has been no death, nor a serious case of sickness. The measures for securing wholesome sanitary surroundings have been used with constant care, and every avenue for the introduction of disease carefully guarded, so that no contagious disease has found its way into the school, and the sickness incident to child life has been much less in the school than among the children of the adjoining village.

The matter of discipline, however, has been attended with greater difficulty, and results in the industrial and educational departments,

though very satisfactory in the whole, have been secured at greater cost and a greater test of patience and skill than in former years. The sensation started by the "Philadelphia Record," and continued by the so called Executive investigation during the previous year had no immediate effect upon the school. The children were as quick to recognize the absurdity and falsity of the statements so extensively published as were the officers and the citizens entirely familiar with the school. The report of General Wagner, the inspector, given such a prominent circulation during the vacation, produced different results in the minds of the children. They returned to school at the close of the vacation having been made to feel that in some way they had been wronged, and that those who had devoted time and substance to promote their interests, and whom they had regarded as trusted friends, were a soulless class of people profiting at the expense of their advantages. The boasted promises of revolutions to be made had given them an idea that in the future this home would be more than an ordinary paradise. When they found that whatever changes had been made had not materially changed their surroundings they were dispirited and possessed of a feeling indescribable. They were in a condition to easily exaggerate any requirement made of them in the way of discipline, and had been led to regard the detail work required of them as exclusively for the interest of others, and not as of any advantage to themselves in learning how to do the work. To eradicate these false notions and restore a condition of confidence was a part of the arduous work to be done. That this condition has been realized is evident from the hearty interest the pupils again manifest in their studies and the willing obedience with which they have, during the latter portion of the year, responded to all requirements.

The teachers and employes were well qualified for their respective positions, and in proportion as their work was difficult, and at times discouraging, in that degree did they add new zeal and untiring effort in order to accomplish the desired results. Instruction has been unusually thorough and systematic, and imparted according to improved methods of teaching. The end aimed at has been the development of ideas by securing independent investigation on the part of the pupils. The progress in the different branches has been, upon the whole, very good. Improvement in the industries has been sought. The employment, however, has been confined to the various kinds of detail work of the farm, garden and household. The children are given as extensive an experience as is consistent, and taught to be skillful in and to have an intelligent comprehension of the work they do.

The military department has been under excellent discipline. The boys have taken great interest in their drill and have attained to a degree of proficiency in which they have a just pride. The drill has been a source of amusement to visitors, and of profit to the boys as a means of physical culture.

Food and clothing have been abundantly supplied and selected from the best grades of quality. The food has been furnished regularly, and well-prepared pies, cakes and pastries were frequently added to give palatable variety. Choice canned fruits were furnished throughout the year.

We regard the moral condition of the school as of paramount importance. The instructors have felt it a conscientious duty to use every means available to inculcate principles of honesty, truthfulness and justice. Their labors have not been without avail. The fruits thereof are evident. Our boys and girls take pleasure in doing right. The religious exercises have consisted chiefly in devotional exercises morning and evening, Sabbath school on Sabbath afternoons, attendance upon divine worship at the village churches and occasional services at the school chapel.

The condition of the school in all its departments, though not materially different from that of the past few years, is, in our estimation, good. We are supported in this estimation by the opinions, offered without solicitation, of clergymen, members of the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens, who have frequently, and under all circumstances, happened in upon us and examined the school in every department, and who agree with us in pronouncing the charges reflecting upon the character and condition of the school as malicious and false. In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you, Mr. Superintendent, that when overwhelmed with a wonderful tide, and apparently without support for a time, you so manfully stood upon honor, have shaken off the monster that so aroused public opinion and now stand before the world vindicated in the estimation of unbiased minds.

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**MERCER—J. H. Smith, Principal.**

In the performance of our school duties this year we encountered difficulties which we did not meet in previous years. As a natural result of the damaging reports, spread broadcast over the country, about the orphan schools subsequent to the investigation—and in view of Gen. Wagner's contemplated changes in the future regulation of the schools—some of the children returned from their last vacation with a belief that they had hitherto been "robbed and abused," and with extravagant notions as to what could and would be done for them in the future; but in these hopes they were doomed to disappointment, and dissatisfaction followed. When it is remembered that these children are destitute, and that they are thrown out into the world at the age of sixteen years to earn a living by their own exertions, the reason why they should be reared to plain and economical living becomes apparent. We consider the theory of single beds, costly apparel, table decked with silverware, individual salts, butter dishes, napkins, etc.,

inconsistent with reason, even if the amount appropriated by the State justified managers and proprietors in accepting it. We also think the taxpayers of the State would disprove a system which supplies institutions that are supported wholly by public taxation with means for making a rich display which only a small percentage of them can afford in their own homes, and which gives no benefit to these children.

We made no changes during the year except in furnishing napkins and individual towels, and we found these an annoyance without a benefit. The difference of opinion expressed in the reports of those who have inspected our school has been a source of embarrassment to us. The State inspectors—Mrs. E. E. Hutter and Rev. J. W. Sayers—in their reports said the school was in good condition. Dr. Higbee inspected our school prior to and after General Wagner made his inspections, and invariably pronounced it in good condition. Numerous committees from Grand Army of the Republic posts, as well as private ex-soldiers and patrons of the school who visited us from time to time all added their approval and gave us good reports.

General Wagner paid us his first visit of eighteen hours in May, 1886, and although we invited criticism and suggestions—as we always do from officials—he remained silent, but in his published report pronounced us all wrong. When, last December—the time of his second visit of fifteen hours—some of our employes referred to erroneous statements made in his first report, such as bad floors, no night dresses for children, etc., he manifested surprise, and in his second report marked us “good as to administration.” Miss Mira Simmons, now Mrs. Attick, lady inspectress, appointed by Governor Pattison, followed General Wagner armed with first report, pointing out our defects, yet, after a careful inspection of the school, she rated it, in both her reports, “very good.”

The unfavorable comment of the press concerning these schools interfered very much with our discipline; otherwise, there was nothing unusual. That the work of the school was well done was fully attested by all the visitors during the entire year, and by the speeches of Dr. Higbee, Mrs. Bogle, Rev. Johnson, Superintendent Sherrard, and a score of ministers, teachers and friends of education from home and abroad on the day of our examination. In former annual reports we spoke particularly of the high standing of our school in all its departments. Believing that our self-commendatory writing may be less effective than the same statements coming from other sources would be, we take pleasure in referring the State Department and the public in general, to the ministers, superintendents and teachers, and Grand Army of the Republic posts of our town and surrounding country for a record of the moral and religious, educational and industrial condition of this school.

The work in the school room was about the same as in other years; nor was any change made in the detail arrangement of out door relief.

Sabbath school, devotional and chapel exercises were regularly kept up, and the children attended services at the churches in town every Sabbath morning. We are thankful for the kindness shown us while at this school, and assure the children that our interest in them continues, although our labors at the school cease.

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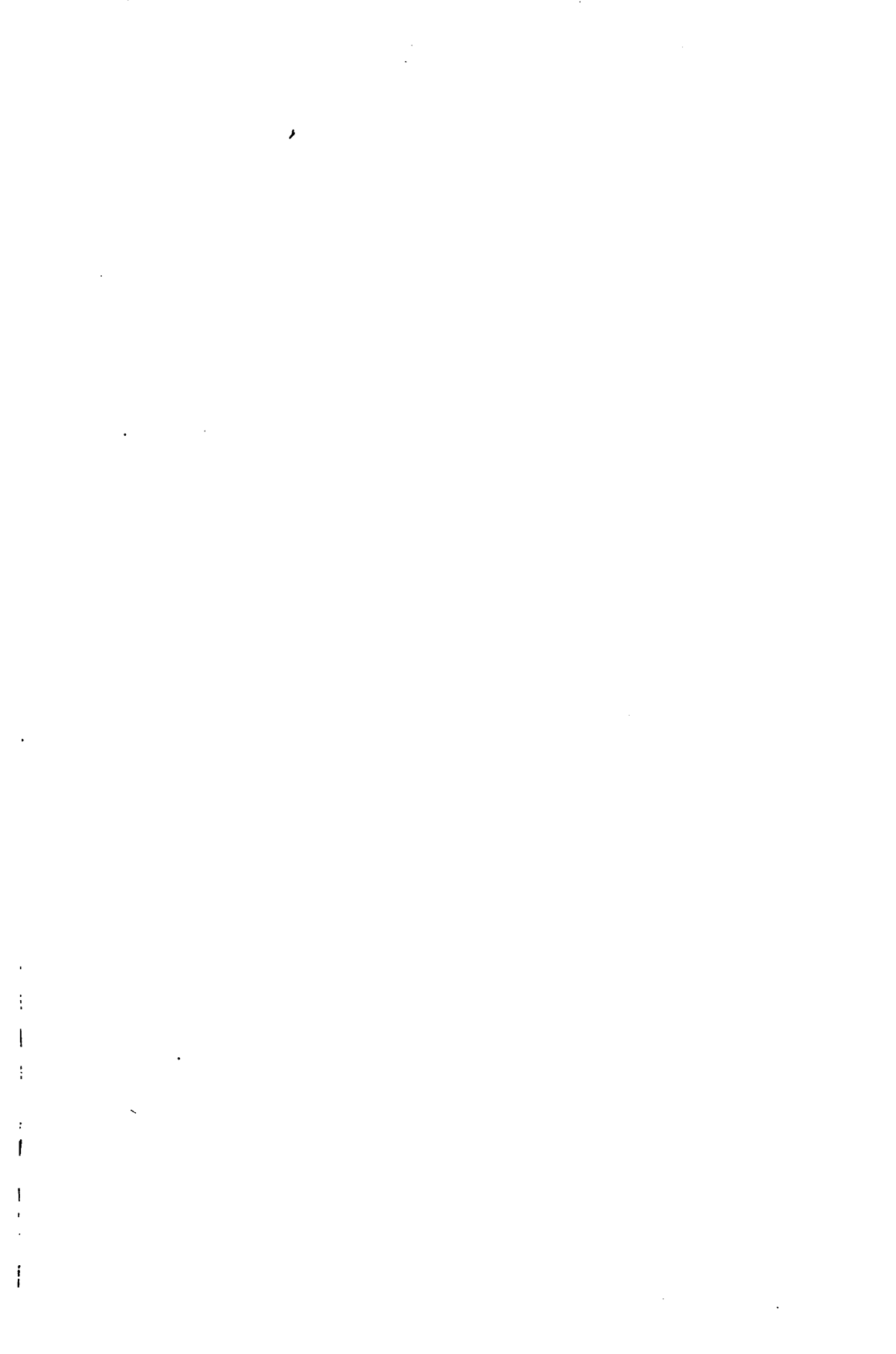
**MOUNT JOY—E. O. Kreider, Principal.**

Another year has been added to the history of this widely-known institution. And, notwithstanding the malignant efforts of unprincipled men to blacken the record, to deluge with infamy, to bury in ignominy and shame the institution and all her defenders, it lives to-day, as strong, as healthy, and as vigorous as ever before, with brighter prospects of greater success in the years to come.

A corp of efficient teachers, enthusiastic in their work, giving their whole attention to their respective classes, and feeling responsible for the progress of their pupils, made the educational progress of the school during the year highly satisfactory. This is the more gratifying when we take into consideration the fact that everything had been done by the pretended investigation of the preceding year to make pupils and patrons believe they were being wronged, and that children need not and should not be controlled by those in charge. During the latter part of the term a willingness to study, a desire to excel, a diligent application of the pupils to their studies, made it apparent that they were alive to the opportunities, and appreciate to some extent what was being done for them by earnest teachers, who spared neither time nor talent, in securing a healthy mental development. The annual examination was conducted by Dr. E. E. Higbee, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain of the G. A. R., and Inspector of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, and others.

The examination was thorough, and tested fairly the educational work of the year. The children were ambitious to excel in the test and stand in the front rank of the soldiers' orphan schools in point of scholarship.

Judging from the correctness of their answers and the evident satisfaction of the friends and parents who came to witness the examination, and the complimentary remarks of the different speakers at the close of the exercises, persuaded us to believe that our efforts were rewarded with complete success. Some kind friend offered three prizes for the first three best specimens of writing and free-hand drawing, and, as a consequence, in one of the recitation rooms the walls were literally covered with the artistic work of the school, such as the heart, showing the different chambers, the lungs, showing the arterial and venous blood, the seal of Pennsylvania, the G. A. R. badge, a

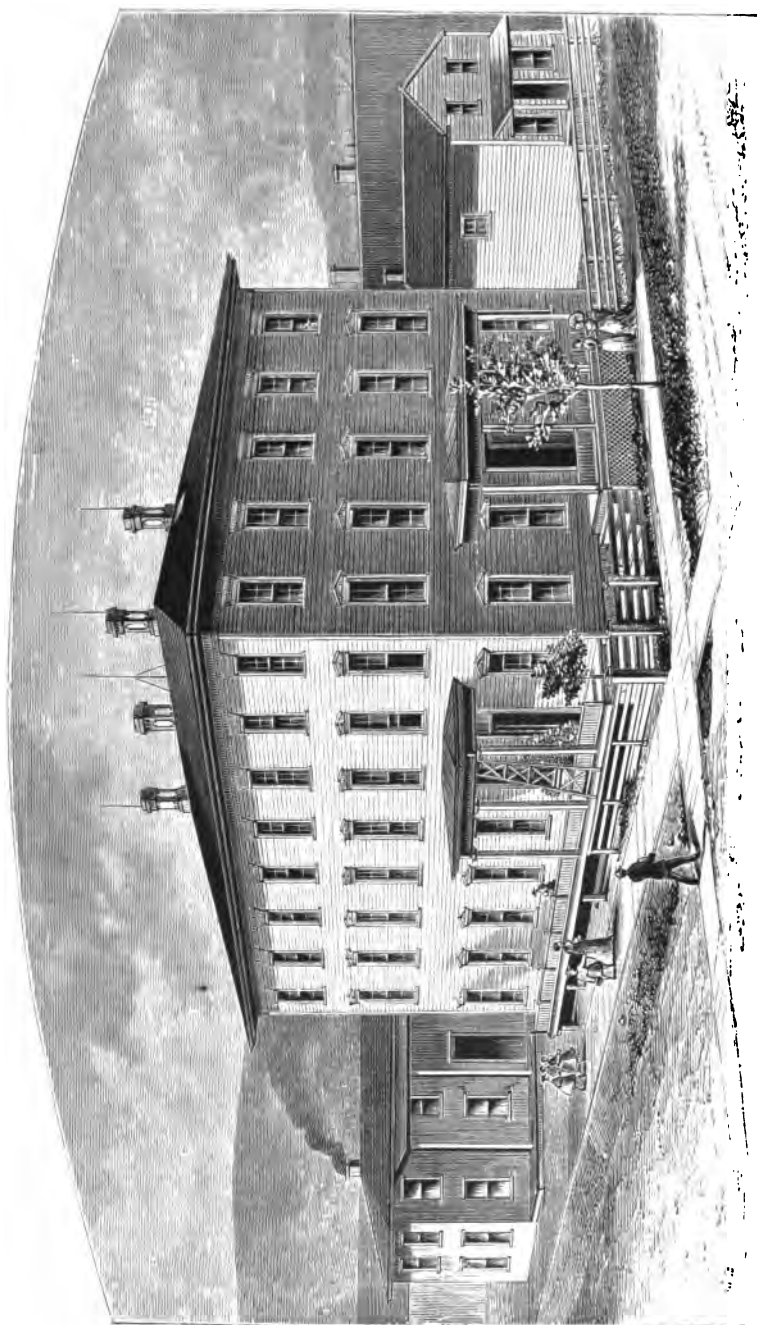




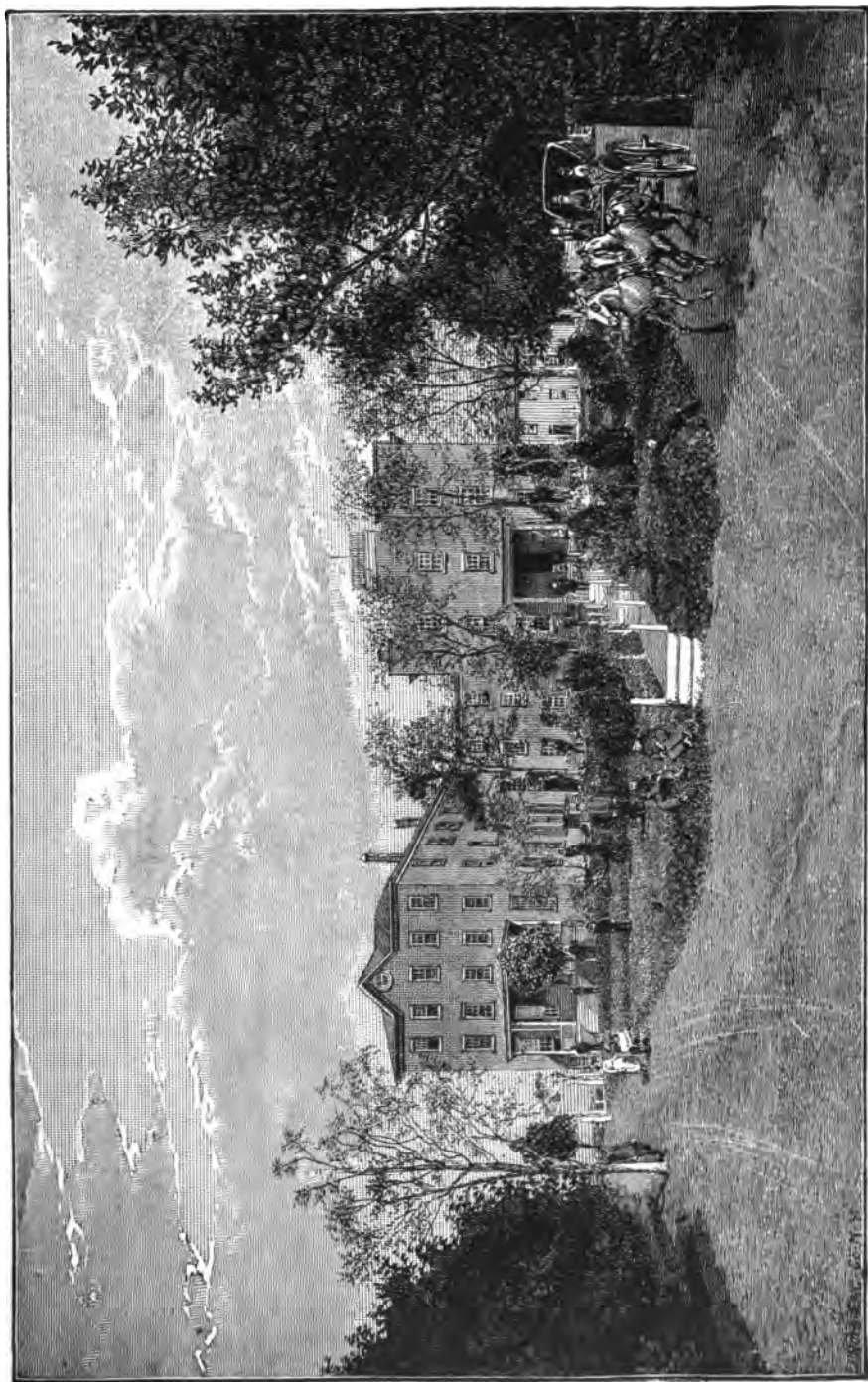
MOUNT JOY SCHOOL.







MANSFIELD SCHOOL.



TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME, LOYSVILLE.



front view of the school building, and various maps and mechanical drawings in profusion.

The drill, witnessed by the visitors, was pronounced a success. The silent drill, the nice manipulations and the masterly evolutions of the boys, not a noticeable mistake having been made, reflects credit upon the drill master, Captain I. D. Sherbin.

The industrial department of the school in agricultural districts is simply to teach the boys farm work and gardening, and the girls domestic and fancy work. 'Tis an interesting sight to witness the girls assembled in the spacious sitting room of the institution of a long winter evening, in charge of our efficient matron, Miss Mary Wood—some knitting tidies, some making collars, others working stamped designs of various kinds, some crocheting, and others reading the newspapers, of which twenty-five copies, weekly, and two dailies are furnished the school.

The clothing never was anything but of the best quality, and always provided and furnished according to State regulations with a large margin at the close of the year in favor of the children.

The food is of the best quality the market affords, and the general health and contentment of the children will bear testimony to the wisdom manifested in furnishing provision for the school.

The efficiency of our worthy manager, Hon. George W. Wright, is daily being exemplified in his ample provisions for the clothing, the feeding, the educating, and the general maintenance of the children in his schools, and the time is fast approaching when he will be publicly exonerated from any attempt whatever to stint or withhold from any child one farthing that justly belonged to the pupil.

The newspapers flaunted broadcast over this country the libelous assertion that the boys and girls of Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan School were not taught to pray and received no moral or religious training. We call the ministers of Mount Joy, the Grand Army post and the citizens of the community to witness to the falsity of these assertions. The following regulations in moral and religious training have been strictly adhered to and carried out during this and former years: Morning and evening devotional exercises, consisting of reading Scriptures, singing by the school and prayer. Every Sabbath morning the children, generally accompanied by some of the faculty, attend divine worship in town, worshiping with that denomination whose form of worship best accords with the wishes of their parents. Sunday school every Sabbath from 3 to 4 P. M., using the International Lesson Leaves. The Sabbath school is conducted by the six ministers of Mount Joy, who in their turn officiate as superintendent, and are assisted by the teachers, employes and good people of Mount Joy, who always manifested a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the children. The pupils are taught by precept and by example that life in its truest and noblest sense consists in more than good words, in more than good in-

tentions, *in a holy living*. Some fifty of the children professed conversion during the year and joined the church of their parents' choice.

A family was brought to the institution during the early part of the winter from a home where an elder brother had the measles, and as a result we had at one time eighty cases of the disease to care for; but owing to the skill and efficiency of our physician, Dr. Zeigler, and the patience and care of Miss Stanly, the nurse, and the generous care and attention given by all the employes to the sick the children all recovered. But the dregs of the measles and a complication of diseases caused the death of one boy, George McCarty. Two children from one family, Brown by name, died during the year from phthisis.

We sincerely thank the Lancaster *New Era* for the manly manner in which it has always stood up for the school in the face of every opposition. We gratefully acknowledge the services of the Mount Joy *Herald* for its many favorable comments concerning the management of the school. We heartily thank the Grand Army of the Republic post of Mount Joy for their kindly feeling and firm support and the citizens of Mount Joy for their many kindnesses shown us and the school during this and former years. We thank Almighty God for health and strength to accomplish our work.

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#### SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE—P. J. Umstead, Principal.

Last August Mr. A. G. Huber retired from the superintendency of the institute over which he had presided so successfully for many years, and we at once entered upon the duties of the position to which we had been elected by the board of managers. Our old position as principal of the boys' school for eight years made us familiar with the work of the institute.

#### Health.

The general health of the school during the past year has been excellent, with the exception of a number of cases of measles which occurred in the spring. The measles prevailed to a large extent in Philadelphia and the eastern part of the State, and in the natural course of events we had our share. Two deaths occurred by accidental drowning while the boys were home on their vacation. They were J. Wesley Fisher and James Lyons, both bright young boys.

#### Industrial Work.

Forty of our boys attended the Spring Garden Institute during the year and received instruction in wood and iron work. So well did the boys improve their time that at the close of the year's work three of them received medals and five diplomas. The girls still continue their excellent work in making artificial flowers and also in the sewing de-

partment, where they are taught all the details of dress making. The industrial work is one of the best features of the institute. The boys, with their instruction and experience at the Spring Garden Institute, and the girls, with their skill in making artificial flowers and excellent training in the sewing room and in household duties, are well equipped for their life work.

#### Educational.

A well-organized and well-equipped school will govern itself. Discipline becomes a secondary matter to the teacher who keeps his pupils constantly employed with the proper kind of work. "A live teacher makes a live school." If the teacher employs the proper incentives for study and order, the pupils cannot help but progress, and the school will prove a success. We do not believe in "graveyard" schools, yet good order is one of the first elements of success in a school.

*Teaching and hearing recitations* are two entirely different operations, and the teacher who simply hears recitations day after day need not wonder why his pupils lose interest in their studies and dislike their school. The instruction in our schools is on a par with the grammar schools of Philadelphia; in fact, we teach several studies not taught in the grammar schools. The boys' proficiency in double-entry book-keeping and penmanship has secured for many of them excellent positions as book-keepers and clerks. Nine of them are in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerks, and as many more hold similar positions with the Reading Railroad Company. A number of our girls have received normal school training and are holding responsible positions as teachers, in which they have been highly successful. Several of them have become proficient as instructors of deaf mutes, and are holding lucrative positions, while others are filling places of responsibility as clerks. During the past year all who were qualified received instruction in short-hand by Prof. D. S. Holman, of the Franklin Institute, who has achieved an enviable reputation in the scientific world. His work during the year was a marked success. Two type-writing machines were also used by those able to learn this new and important study. Type-writing and short-hand are two modern studies which have been added to our school curriculum during the past four years, and during the past year our children have made excellent progress in this department; in fact, these subjects are considered of so much importance in school work that "Post 2," Grand Army of the Republic of Philadelphia have kindly offered medals for these departments of study for next year. Several of our boys and girls are now filling positions as short-hand and type-writers. Mrs. E. E. Hutter, our honored president, deserves a great deal of credit and praise for her untiring energy and zeal in the educational and industrial interests of the institute. She spares no expense in

furnishing materials and appliances for all the improved methods of culture and instruction. Any discovery in science or education which will be of value and aid to our boys and girls in preparing them for their life work she cheerfully and willingly furnishes.

#### **Moral and Religious.**

We have endeavored during the year to look after the moral as well as the intellectual training of the children, believing that proper moral instruction should accompany the intellectual.

In order to produce a healthy growth and development in the human body, proper attention must be paid to the physical, mental and moral training. "A sound mind in a sound body" is just as essential at the present day as it was centuries ago. We have endeavored to teach them "to do right because it is right," and to create in them a love for the good, the true and the right. Every evening at 5 o'clock, and on Sabbath morning, religious services are held in the chapel. The Sabbath school is still under the care of Dr. Harper's church. About forty teachers and officers come out every Sunday afternoon, and their labor of love was blessed during the year by eighty-five of the children uniting with the church, seventy-six of them uniting at one time.

We regret to report that during the year Mr. Hartman Baker, the beloved superintendent of the Sabbath school for four years, was compelled to resign on account of impaired health.

#### **Music.**

The Matthew Baird Cornet Band, composed of twenty of our boys, ranging in age from eleven to sixteen, still continues to be one of the attractions of the institute. The principal cornet player has led the music in the Sunday-school and chapel service for several years. During the year the boys have made excellent progress under the admirable training of Prof. Henry Paul. Many of the girls are taught to perform on the piano and organ, and the excellence attained in this department is due to the skill and ability of their accomplished teacher, Miss Lizzie Shaw.

The excellent examination which this department passed on examination day reflected credit upon both teacher and pupils.

#### **Improvements.**

The buildings and property are so well taken care of by the board of managers that extensive repairs were not needed during the year. Any improvement or addition that will add to the comfort and happiness of the children is cheerfully furnished regardless of cost, the main object of the board being to make it a home in every respect. During the year large lanterns were placed in the yards, which furnished additional light at night, and a large closet well stocked with games and reading material was placed in the boys' sitting room. Some necessary painting was done during the year, and it is the in-

tention of the managers to have the entire buildings repainted on the outside during the summer vacation.

#### **Military Drill.**

One of the leading features of this school for so many years is its superior military drill. Major Spicer has won an enviable reputation as the head of this department. Whenever the battalion appears before the public it is always sure to win fresh laurels. Major Spicer and his battalion from the Soldiers' Orphan Institute are always given a warm welcome upon all public displays of the military in Philadelphia.

On Decoration Day they are tendered a warm reception by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose guests they are upon such occasions.

We desire to express our warmest thanks to the different posts of the G. A. R. in Philadelphia, who have taken such a deep interest in the welfare of these wards of the State.

Many of the posts send committees to visit us. We are always glad to see them at any time, and it shall be our pleasing duty to show them all the attention in our power.

#### **Examination.**

With the 27th of May came the annual examination of the school by the State authorities. It was a beautiful day and one long to be remembered in the history of the institution. The examination was conducted by Prof. Henry Houck, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Dr. Edward Brooks, Prof. Thomas May Peirce, Prof. Franklin Ibach, Rev. J. W. Sayers, chaplain G. A. R., and Dr. J. M. Stifler. His Excellency, General James A. Beaver, Governor of Pennsylvania, arrived in the morning and was tendered a warm welcome. The Governor visited the different class rooms and expressed himself as highly delighted with the examinations which he witnessed. At three o'clock the anniversary exercises of the institution took place in the large and beautiful chapel, which was crowded by friends of the school. The diplomas were presented to the graduates by His Excellency Governor Beaver, who delivered a brilliant and stirring address, in which he eulogized the soldiers' orphan school system of Pennsylvania. Other addresses were delivered by Hon. John Trunkey, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Wm. Henry Lee, Esq., Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Rev. James Neill, Dr. W. M. Baum, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Dr. Edward Brooks, Hon. James W. Walk, M. D., Prof. Thomas M. Peirce, Prof. Franklin Ibach, Prof. Henry Houck and Col. F. A. Osbourn. At the conclusion of the chapel exercises all repaired to the drill ground, where the battalion of the institute, under command of Major Spicer, went through the silent drill, including manual of arms, bayonet exercise and skirmish



drill. Dress parade was next in order, after which the battalion was reviewed by His Excellency Governor James A. Beaver, assisted by the staff of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania.

We feel under many obligations to Miss Maggie Walk and Mrs. Dr. J. W. Harshberger for their valuable assistance, words of encouragement, and many acts of kindness during the year. Their long experience and great ability eminently fit them for this work in which they have been successfully engaged for so many years, and their superior ability and ripe judgment is deservedly appreciated by the members of the board.

We desire to thank Hon. James W. Walk, M. D., representative of the Fifteenth ward, Philadelphia, and the Department at Harrisburg, for valuable aid and information received.

To Mrs. Hutter, president, and the managers and trustees of the institution, we extend our heartfelt thanks for the kind, courteous treatment and words of encouragement we have received during the year.

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#### ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME—P. C. Prugh, Superintendent.

Twenty years have passed since the founding of St. Paul's Orphan Home and the admission of soldiers' orphans into its school, but at no period in its history has its prosperity been more marked than during the past year.

The general conduct of the children has been very good, their moral character improved and their attendance upon religious services quite regular. Although the number of pupils has been greatly increased, no necessity has arisen for the change of government from the family to military order. No pains have been spared to teach the children work, so that they might acquire the habit of industry, as well as secure a common school education.

During the winter measles and mumps came into the home and interrupted the studies of some of the children for a short time. We had one case of spinal meningitis which proved fatal, and was duly reported to the Department.

The school has been in a most excellent condition and the pupils have made commendable progress in their studies. Two weeks before the annual examination the advance department was bereft of its teacher, by the sudden death of Miss Etta H. Prugh. Another teacher was, however, immediately employed and the school was continued with as little interruption as possible under the sad circumstances. The examination was conducted by Prof. A. D. Glenn, of the State Department of Public Instruction, and seemed to be quite satisfactory to all present. The contract for the erection of a new brick school house, of two stories, has been let, to be finished early in the fall.

Last summer permanent additions were made to the main building, thus increasing its capacity to accommodate a larger number of children. Gas, for heating purposes, has been introduced into all parts of the house and school room. This will not only save labor, but give a more constant and regular heat.

With heartfelt thanks to the Bountiful Giver of all good, we close the report of this year, and with an earnest prayer for the future guidance we enter, with enlarged hopes, upon another.

On October 26, a committee of the G. A. R. Post of Butler, Pa., visited and inspected the St. Paul's Orphan Home. The following is their report which was read to the post, unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the papers of the county :

#### **The Orphans' Home.**

At a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic Post of Butler a committee was appointed to visit the orphans' home of this place and report at the next meeting of the post as to its condition, etc. The members of the committee thought it best to make this visit without notice to Superintendent Prugh, in order that they might have a better opportunity of judging as to the real condition of the institution in all its various departments. Accordingly, the committee, consisting of five members, after agreeing upon a time to make said visit, met at Major Anderson's on Tuesday evening, the 9th ult., proceeding from there to the home. On our arrival we were informed that the superintendent was down town on business but would soon return. This, however, did not interfere with our duties, as the good lady of the house kindly proffered her services as guide, to conduct us through the various departments of this large and commodious building. Before finishing our tour of inspection we were joined by the superintendent, who in the meantime had returned and seemed to take great pleasure in conducting us through the remaining departments of the building not yet visited. The managers of the institution are having an addition built to the house, which, when completed, will add much to the convenience and comfort of its inmates. After a very thorough inspection we must say that we were very favorably impressed with the nice, clean condition of the rooms, the beds, bed clothing, etc., and the air of comfort that seemed to pervade the various departments of the home. We did not make but a slight examination of the culinary departments, but from what we saw of the food in course of preparation we are satisfied that ample provision of good and wholesome food is made to satisfy the wants of all the children. After having passed through all the rooms the superintendent invited us into the parlor, and the children were called in, accompanied by their teachers, and the various attendants of the institution. After being seated they entertained us by singing in a very proficient manner some sacred music. They also recited, in concert, various passages of Scripture in

a very commendable manner, after which Senator Greer, who was visiting the home, was called to address the children, which he did in his usual happy style, closing his address with a strong assurance that so long as there was a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Butler the soldiers' orphans, as well as the other orphans in the home, would have friends. After taking leave we started for our respective homes, feeling well pleased that we had made this visit of investigation and deeply impressed with the fact that Superintendent Prugh and his kind lady are the right persons in the right place, and hoping that in the near future all the soldiers' orphans in Butler county may be brought under the wholesome instruction and kind, fatherly care exercised in this home.

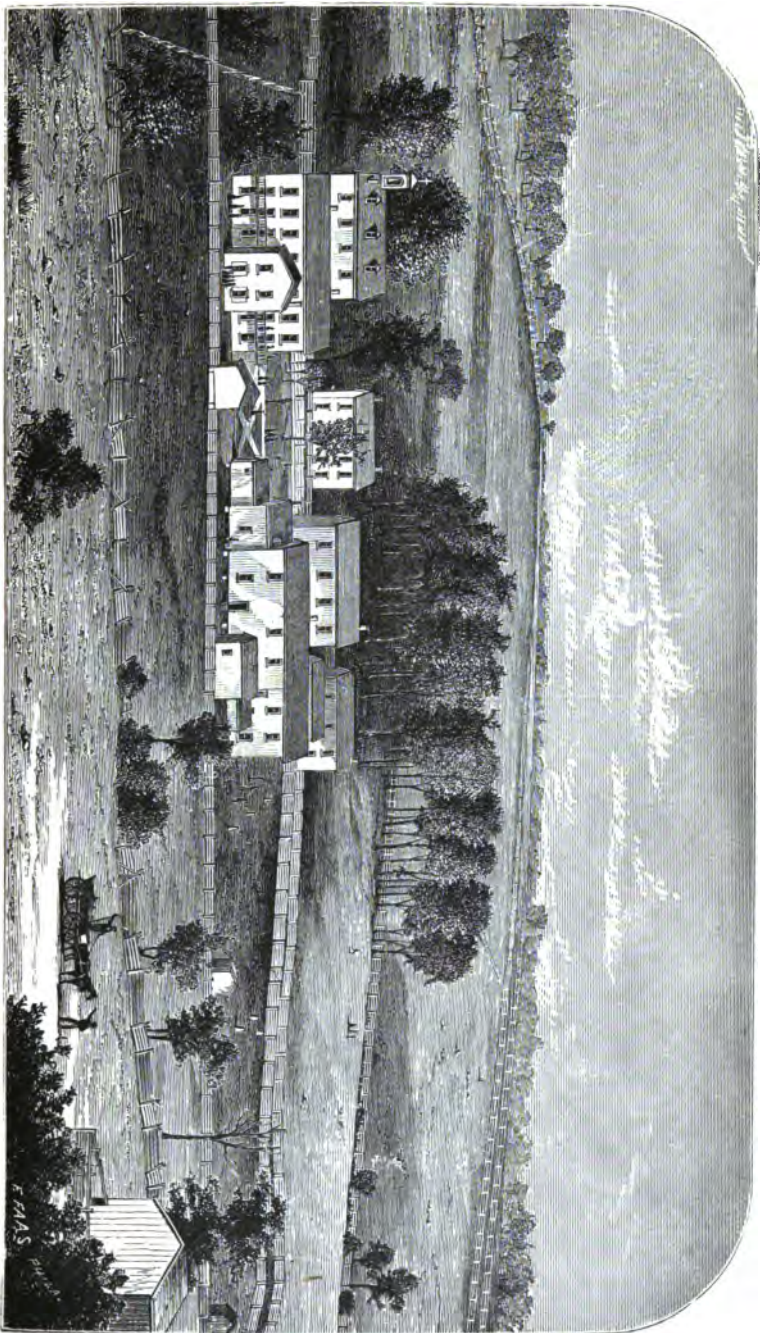
ALEXANDER RUSSEL,  
C. E. ANDERSON,  
SOLOMON McCULLOUGH,  
J. H. SUTTON,  
WM. H. ENSMINGER,  
*Committee.*

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#### TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME—P. Willard, Superintendent.

It affords me much pleasure to state in this report that the general health of the children has been good, though we had a couple of cases of pneumonia and about three cases of catarrhal fever during the winter. In the month of April a little girl was brought to the home on whom the measles were just making their appearance. The consequence was that we had about forty cases of measles amongst the smaller children about two weeks after this period. We anticipated and carefully prepared for its appearance and used the best means to bring them out as soon as we saw any indications of their getting them. The result was that none of the children became very sick. Thus, by good nursing and care that none of them took cold, they were over it in a few days, and none who took them have since complained of any evil effect on constitution or general health.

Our buildings are on an eminence, sloping off in every way, so that it is always dry and healthy. The campus surrounding the building contains between four and five acres of land, and is used as a play ground for the children. The west side of the play ground is appropriated to the boys and the east side to the girls. The road and terrace in front of the building is the dividing line, so that each have their own separate play ground. The campus is surrounded on three sides by a hedge or *arbor vitæ*, an area is studded with trees of various kind, trellises and arbors of grapes, ornamental evergreens, shrubs and flowers, and is admired by every visitor who comes to the place.



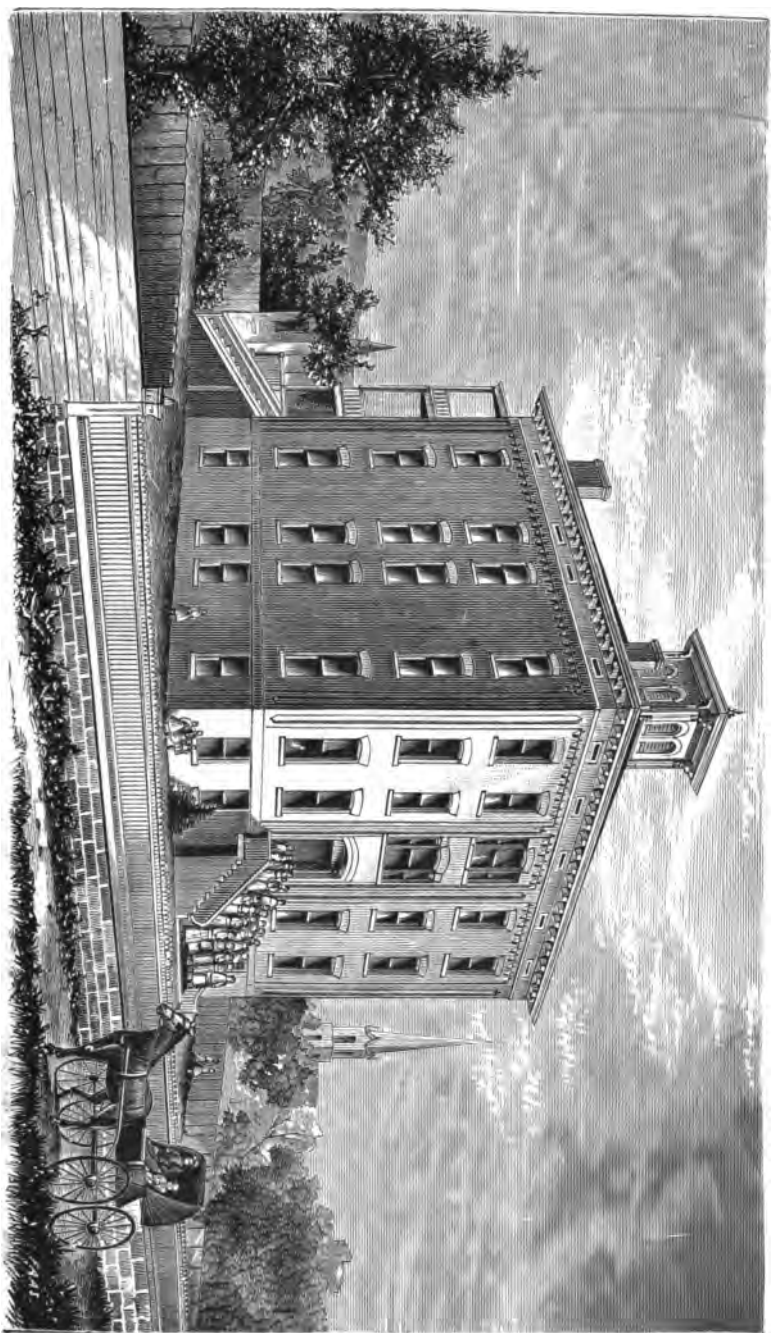
MERCER SCHOOL.







UNIONTOWN SCHOOL.



CHILDREN'S HOME, YORK.









McALISTERVILLE SCHOOL.

The boys and girls have each a separate play room also in the basement of the new building, which is a place of resort for them for recreation in play hours when the weather is very cold or inclement. In each of these there is a stove, so they can make it comfortable in the coldest weather of winter. These play rooms have sufficient light during the day and a chandelier for the evening, and can have a sufficiency of ventilation by letting down or hoisting the windows when it is needed.

Our only want heretofore was that, whilst we have an abundant supply of the best of water for cooking and drinking, during the drouth of summer our cisterns would run dry, and we were compelled to haul water to some extent to make up the deficiency in washing and bathing. This deficiency has now been met in a small tract of land adjoining the home, together with the water right of a stream capable of turning a wheel connected with a force pump, and thus bring the spring water up into a large tank on the third story of the building in a continuous stream by day and night. From this tank we shall be safe from fire, or, at least, have a resort to the tank with hose, and at the same time, by means of pipes and other fixtures, can bring both hot and cold water to any room in the house, wherever it may be desired. We purpose having the water works completed during the present summer and fall.

Our usual examination took place the 26th of May, superintended by Rev. E. E. Higbee, D. D., State Superintendent, assisted by Hon. J. R. Flickinger, Rev. Scott and others. There were also several representatives from the Grand Army posts of New Bloomfield and Newport and also several editors present, together with a large assemblage of visitors from various parts of the county, who, with one accord, expressed themselves as highly gratified with the manner in which the school acquitted itself, both in the school room and in the boys' military drill; but more particularly were the eighth grade applauded for their knowledge of the studies of the year. They were thoroughly examined in higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, English grammar and other studies, and not a question remained unanswered by either member of the class.

The morals of the children are about as good as we could reasonably expect, when we take into consideration the early home influence by which they have been surrounded.

The industrial department has been kept up during the year, and a number of the boys and girls have taken an especial interest in their different spheres of labor and household duties, not only to make themselves proficient but prepared to enter the world when they shall leave the home and manage for themselves.

The educational department has been well managed under care of the principal teacher, and the progress of the children has been a

greater success in the various branches of learning than that of any former years.

The services of the Sabbath, as in former years, have been regular and attended to with interest, both on the part of the teachers and children. As usual, the children have been attending the village church every Sabbath morning when the weather is not too inclement to venture out, in which case religious services are conducted in the school room. In the afternoon Sabbath school and Bible class and in the evening a prayer meeting in connection with reading and expounding the Holy Scriptures.

We have had three hundred and twenty-five soldiers' children under our care during the eighteen years in which we have had charge of the home, and many of them during a period of seven, eight and some for ten years, and yet we have to record but two deaths amongst the number, and a few more amongst the orphans of the church, of whom we have had nearly an equal number, but have kept them for a longer term of years, as many of them, on account of their destitution, being homeless and friendless, were taken when they were very young. Hence, in looking back over the leading of a kind Providence for this term of years, we cannot but, like Paul, "thank God and take courage."

Many of the boys and girls who have been reared under our tutelage have turned out to become intelligent and useful citizens, and not a few have already risen to high positions in life.

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#### UNIONTOWN—A. H. Waters, Principal.

The year closed, making the twenty-first in the history of this school, has been one which demands grateful acknowledgments to the Father of the fatherless for its mercies and blessings. No sickness of serious character except one, and no death.

The morals of the children have been very good. On Easter Sunday twenty-four united with the church after a course of instruction in the fundamental doctrines of the Holy Scriptures, and the practical duties of christianity. The occasion was one of great interest. Whilst here they will enjoy the privileges of the church and when they leave they will carry with them, if they maintain their christian character, a certificate which will secure them admission to such churches as their inclinations incline them.

The new school building, including school hall, primary and recitation rooms, which were being built at the time of the writing of our last annual report, was completed shortly after the opening of school after vacation. The building adds very much to the general appearance and to the convenience and comfort of the children. Very extensive improvements have been made to the grounds by grading and

ornamental flower beds. An additional green house has been built which is under the care of an experienced florist. The propagation of flowers and plants has afforded an opportunity to a number of the boys to obtain a taste and considerable knowledge of horticulture, which will be of great use to them in the future.

As in former years, considerable attention has been given to farming and gardening, and in these departments also the boys have acquired much practical knowledge. The girls have been instructed in the various branches of domestic work, common and fancy sewing and needle work under the direction of a lady of great skill in those branches.

The educational department has made good progress as was shown at the annual examination witnessed by about one hundred of the citizens of Uniontown and vicinity. The work done was highly commended by those present and reflects very favorably upon the skill and diligence of the teachers. In this department there have been peculiar disadvantages. During the winter and early spring over one hundred new scholars were admitted, nearly all of which were far back in their studies, and the large majority quite young, whilst the older and advanced scholars were discharged on age. This, of course, changed very much the educational standing of the different grades. Still the showing was satisfactory.

Two years ago a commencement was made to divide the school into families. Two divisions were made of the smaller boys. The plan rendered such satisfaction that another division of the boys was made, making three families of boys—large, medium and small—numbering about fifty in each. The girls have also been divided into two families of about the same number each, making in all five families. Each of these divisions is under the care of an experienced matron. They occupy separate apartments. The advantages of this arrangement are manifest.

*First.* In the opportunity afforded of individual oversight.

*Second.* In avoiding the massing of so many children in one apartment.

The system has been remarkably successful, though adding very considerably to the expenses.

#### Reflections.

On the first of June of this year the doors of the soldiers' orphan schools of the State were closed to all admissions. This is the beginning of the end of this great and grand work. That it might have been done better, even by the best of the schools, no one will question. That is a question verified in every great work of life. Looking back over an experience of twenty-one years, we do not fail to see many failures and their cause. In this work we had to learn and grow. Had the State seen proper to have pursued the course usually

taken in such undertakings, greater results would soon have followed. But had it done so the very largely increased cost of maintaining the institutions would have met with still greater opposition. That the present system has cared for these children well, and at the least possible expense to the State, through these many years, is the testimony of all who have familiarized themselves with the workings of the schools. That those who sought to bring discredit and contumely upon it have most signally failed, is now patent even to those who sympathized with that unrighteous tirade of abuse.

In conclusion I desire to give expression of my appreciation of the great kindness of the Will F. Stewart Post, of Uniontown, for its unwavering defense of this school and its management. Their renewed expression of confidence in their attendance in a body on the occasion of our annual examination, the presentation of a beautiful flag, and the words of confidence and commendation spoken was an event that forms the brightest page in the history of the school.

I cannot close without a public acknowledgment to Mr. Patton, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for again granting free transportation to the children to their homes and return for vacation. I earnestly hope the friends of these children will remember the renewed generosity on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and will, whenever possible, give it their preference in their patronage of the competing railroads.

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**WHITE HALL—S. B. Heiges, Principal.**

Having assumed control of this institution September 1, 1886, I can only report upon the condition of the same from that date until June 1, 1887. During the summer vacation (having moved to White Hall July 15, 1886), I superintended various improvements in the line of ventilation, drainage, dining room arrangements, etc., etc., all looking toward better advantages for maintaining and improving the health and comfort of the pupils. By these improvements and the employment of a corps of efficient teachers, the results of the past year have been very satisfactory.

**Educational.**

Our teachers, with but a single exception, had from one to thirty years' experience in teaching, two having been connected with soldiers' orphan schools for quite a number of years, and of all of them I can cheerfully say that they were faithful and zealous in the discharge of their arduous duties; hence the excellent results reached by all.

The examination, held May 31, was conducted by State Superintendent Higbee, assisted by Superintendent McNeal, of Dauphin county; Superintendent McGinnis, of Steelton; Hon. S. M. Wherry

and Hon. Jesse K. Zeigler, of Cumberland county; Jeremiah Zeemer, of the *American Volunteer*, and others. All grades of pupils acquitted themselves honorably, and by their promptness in answering questions, propounded by any one present, evinced their general knowledge of the subjects taught and the care manifested by their teachers.

In addition to the regular school room instruction during the past winter, I delivered a course of lectures upon geography, history and biography, illustrated with upwards of four hundred paintings and photographs projected upon a screen by means of an excellent dissolving view sciopticon.

#### **Military Tactics.**

All the male pupils who were large enough were taught from "Upton's Tactics" in the "school of the squad," "school of the company" and the "school of the regiment." Their drill on examination day was very favorably commented upon by the many veterans present. The silent drill was considered one of the finest ever witnessed by them and would have done credit to older soldiers.

#### **Religious Instruction.**

We have devotional exercises every morning and evening, consisting of singing, reading of the Scriptures and prayer. On the Sabbath we have study of the Scriptures for one hour, each pupil being provided with the International Lesson, every teacher of the school having charge of a class, to which he imparts instruction upon the subject of the lesson free from all sectarian bias. Every Sabbath afternoon we have preaching, services being limited to forty-five minutes. Each pupil is also furnished with a Sunday school paper, which he looks upon as his own property and reads carefully.

#### **Industrial Education.**

I contemplated carrying out the law upon the subject of industrial education, but discovered that a plant embracing motive power, lathes, drills, planers, forges, bellows, etc., would cost at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and in view of the possibility of the schools closing in 1890, abandoned the plan as impractical. Another reason for abandoning the enterprise was that I could discern no channel for disposing of the work of these unskilled apprentices, necessarily crude and unworkmanlike. It could not enter into competition with the products of skilled labor, in fact could not be sold for first cost of materials, and therefore, would be a great loss for which there could be no adequate equivalent. Our instruction, therefore, has been confined to the farm and garden work for the boys, and mending, darning, patching and the making of new garments by girls, under the instruction of a skilled seamstress. Many of the girls have acquired neatness and dexterity in this respect. And "if we learn to do by doing," I know of no plan by which instruction could be rendered



more thorough and profitable to the boys and girls than active work in this direction.

#### Kindergarten.

We have secured a commodious building with ample playground opposite our school buildings, where we have placed twenty-seven of our smallest boys, under the care of a teacher who has introduced the kindergarten methods modified, to suit our circumstances. and to prepare the boys for our primary school. We are highly pleased with the advancement made by these boys and by their great physical improvement.

#### Health.

Our school has been remarkably healthy. For months at a time our sick rooms have been vacant. There were but two deaths during the year; a percentage considerably below the average death of youths, even in the rural districts. During the spring we had a very mild type of measles attended with no serious results, many of the pupils not suffering any pain and enduring the necessary confinement to the sick room only from fear of the frequent evil consequences attending this disease.

We are thankful to a kind Providence that he has thus watched over and cared for us.

## "LIST OF SIXTEENERS."

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Below will be found the names of the children, with their present residence and occupation, as far as could be ascertained, who, having arrived at the age of sixteen, were discharged from the several schools during the year ending May 31, 1887:

### CHESTER SPRINGS.

Alsover, George D., at home, Mauch Chunk, Pa.  
Arbuthnot, James, Kennett Square, Pa.  
Bastine, John L., in grocery store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Donley, George, in machine shop, Carlisle, Pa.  
Esrey, L. S., telegraphing, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Forbin, Harry, in nail factory, Pottstown, Pa.  
Foster, James W., in grocery store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Frazer, Matthew, in rope factory, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Haas, Edward, at home, Shamokin, Pa.  
Hays, Robert, killed in a railroad accident.  
Hess, Catharine, with relations, Stonersville, Pa.  
Hough, William A., in a canning house, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hunter, John, Upper Lehigh, Pa.  
Jennings, Dora R., in a store, Bethlehem, Pa.  
Killpatrick, Mary A., with brother-in-law, Allentown, Pa.  
McAfee, Emma, with her uncle, Byers, Pa.  
McEwen, Mary E., teaching, Chester Springs, Pa.  
Murray, Maggie, in millinery store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Orner, Annie L., Phoenixville, Pa.  
Patterson, James A., in a store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Robson, Walter, on a farm, Chester county, Pa.  
Seeley, Emma C., at school, Chester Springs, Pa.  
Snyder, Clara, in a store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Ward, Edward R., house painting, Chester Springs, Pa.  
Williams, Thomas, in an insurance office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Wonderly, Jennie E., dress making, Downingtown, Pa.  
Yerkes, Sarah T., at home, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Zollers, Annie C., with friends, Phoenixville, Pa.

**DAYTON.**

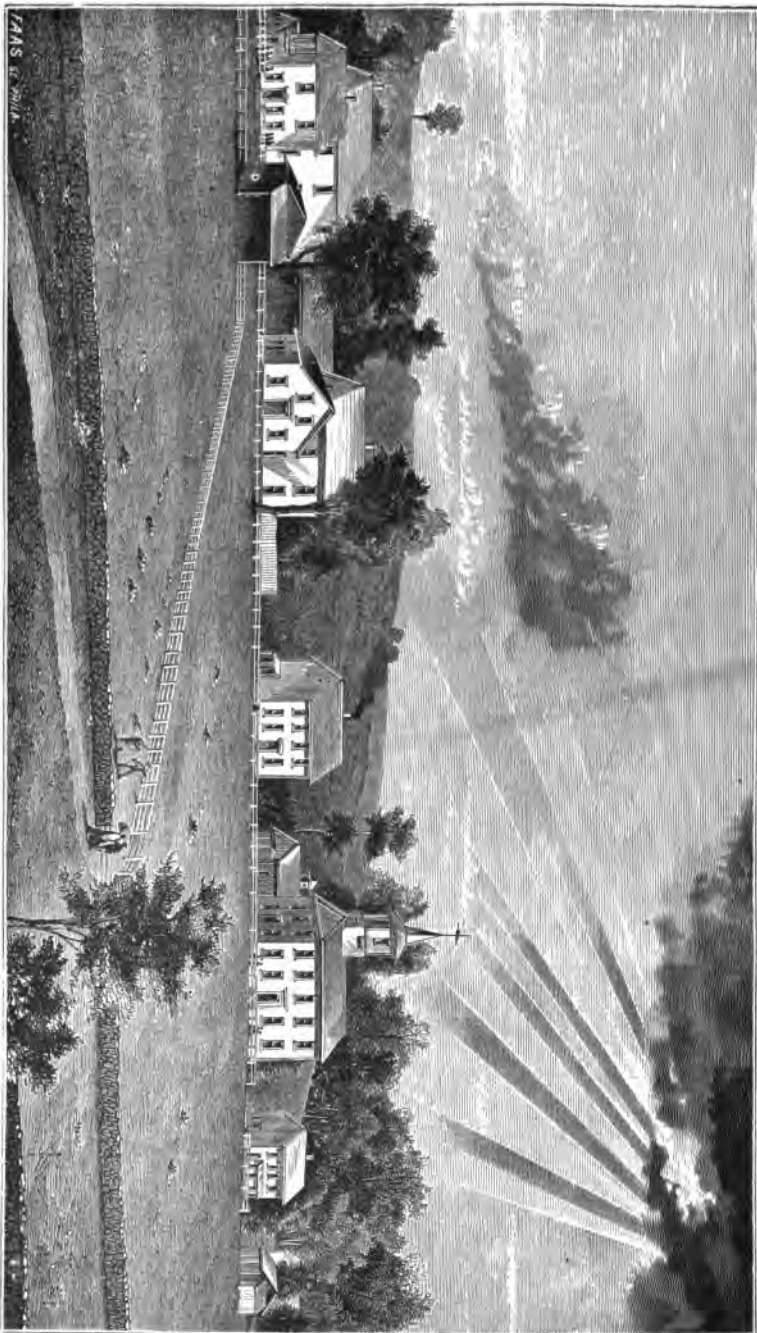
Barr, Olive M., at home, Brookville, Pa.  
Barr, Winnifred, attending school, Parker, Pa.  
Burge, Elizabeth L., at home, Brookville, Pa.  
Cowan, Margaret A., at home, Cowansville, Pa.  
DeHaven, Martha J., at home.  
Downing, Emma L., at home, Foxburg, Pa.  
Haines, Alice P., at home, Livermore, Pa.  
Hallett, Emma J., at home, Oil City, Pa.  
Hime, Thomas R., farming, Brookville, Pa.  
Kerr, Annie L., with uncle, Tylersburg, Pa.  
Lang, Robert P., weaving, Marion, Pa.  
Leck, Alice, at home, New Bethlehem, Pa.  
Love, Elizabeth, at home, Brookville, Pa.  
Lucas, William H., at home, Brookville, Pa.  
McCrady, Charles W., at school, Hillsdale, Pa.  
McCullough, Ida E., at home, Brookville, Pa.  
McDowell, Annie, teaching, Troy, Pa.  
McDowell, Lavinia, domestic service.  
McGiffin, M. Newton, at school, Bellview, Pa.  
Riggs, William M. K., farming.  
Shoemaker, Edmund S., at school, Rosston, Pa.  
Temple, Jennie E., at school.  
Troutner, Mary, at home, New Bethlehem, Pa.  
Wilhelm, Eva May, at home, Elderton, Pa.  
Woods, Nannie M., domestic service.

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**HARFORD.**

Abers, Leora E., at home, Clifford, Pa.  
Baldwin, David S., baking, Binghamton, N. Y.  
Beane, John G., printing office, Scranton, Pa.  
Buchanan, Sarah, at school, Harford, Pa.  
Crawford, Lizzie, millinery store, Freeland, Pa.  
Garlow, Emalina, at school, Deposit, N. Y.  
Hatch, Martin, New Albany, Pa.  
Herdman, Gowan C., at school, Harford, Pa.  
Larn, Lillie M.  
Lee, Weston H., in a store, Mansfield, Pa.  
McCormick, Charles D., Orvill Hill, Pa.  
Miers, Elsie, at home, Peckville, Pa.  
Miller, Mary A., at home, Perrytown, Pa.  
Patrick, Hattie E., at school, Lanesboro', Pa.  
Price, Hester, at school, Taylorsville, Pa.





HARFORD SCHOOL.

FMS & PAUL



[From Paul's History of Pennsylvania's Soldiers' Orphan Schools.]



Quinlan, John D., at school, Harford, Pa.  
Raymond, Charles A., cigar factory, Binghamton, N. Y.  
Rhodes, Carrie, Susquehanna, Pa.  
Ridgeway, Alice M., at home, Fleetville, Pa.  
Sheffer, Ettie E., at home, Keiserville, Pa.  
Skillinger, Zura, at home, Scranton, Pa.  
Stark, Henry L.  
Swingle, Phœbe, teaching, Beaumont, Pa.  
Vanhouten, Emma, at home, Niven, Pa.  
Whisple, Margaret, at home, Rushville, Pa.  
Williams, Anna May, at school, Harford, Pa.

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#### MANSFIELD.

Adams, Mary E., at home, Carpenter, Pa.  
Burroughs, Mary E., dress making, Mansfield, Pa.  
Camp, Harry, at home, Roaring Branch, Pa.  
Comfort, Amanda R., at home, Sullivan, Pa.  
Forrest, Thaddeus A., farm laborer, Ulster, Pa.  
French, Benjamin G., assistant postmaster, Mansfield, Pa.  
Grom, Theodore, clerk in store, Coudersport, Pa.  
Handy, Flora, at home, Knoxville, Pa.  
Hertle, Lathan, at home, Mansfield, Pa.  
Hickok, Mattie, at home, Troy, Pa.  
Hosier, Ida, at home, Stokesdale, Pa.  
Houghtaling, Julia, deceased.  
King, Carrie S., at school, Monroeton, Pa.  
King, Lotta A., at home, Granville, Pa.  
Newcomb, William, at home, Grover, Pa.  
Phoenix, John C., at home, Pike Mills, Pa.  
Priset, Charles A., farm laborer, Tioga, Pa.  
Rowndsville, Thomas, farm laborer, Mansfield, Pa.  
Rundell, Charles S., at home, Mansfield, Pa.  
Shepard, Emma L., at home, Mansfield, Pa.  
Towner, William K. M., at Allen's Business College, Elmira, N. Y.  
Towner, Jane E., at school, Hornellsville, N. Y.  
Warburton, George W., at home, LeRoy, Pa.  
Wright, Emmet D., salesman, Binghamton, N. Y.

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#### McALLISTERVILLE.

Anderson, Nannie M., attending school, McAllisterville, Pa.  
Beale, Mary E., with her mother, McCulloch's Mills, Pa.  
Beaver, Carrie C., domestic, Patterson, Pa.  
Bortel, Jacob E., laboring, Patterson, Pa.



Bowers, Henry, laboring, Moshanon, Pa.  
Cameron, William O., laboring, Morrellville, Pa.  
Eckinger, Mary L., domestic, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Gordon, Mary A., attending school, Huntingdon, Pa.  
Hamer, Martha R., learning trade, Phillipsburg, Pa.  
Harry, Rosetta M., with her mother.  
Howell, Charles L., working on a farm, Paxonville, Pa.  
Lawson, Kate S., at home, New Florence, Pa.  
Lindsay, George M.  
Longsdorf, Adam B., laboring, McAllisterville, Pa.  
Lucas, Henry, laboring, Bellefonte, Pa.  
McGranor, William, J., laboring, Winterburn, Pa.  
Martin, John D., laboring, Doyle's Mills, Pa.  
Minium, Sarah C., at home, Meiserville, Pa.  
Moore, Martha R., learning trade, Huntingdon, Pa.  
Ogden, Luther H., Clearfield Pa.  
Seagrist, Leah L., McAllisterville, Pa.  
Shaffer, George M., Freeburg, Pa.  
Smith, Ida E., in a store, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Toland, Emory B., Duncannon, Pa.  
Wilson, John F., Concord, Pa.  
Woodring, Lawrence A., Tyrone, Pa.  
Wright, John B., Liverpool, Pa.

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**MERCER.**

Barclay, Charles S., clerk, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Beatty, Samuel W., on farm, Clintonville, Pa.  
Best, Clarence M., clerk, New York, N. Y.  
Covell, Edmund R., dead.  
Davis, Sadie A., at school, Middlesex, Pa.  
Diman, Edward F., tailoring, Union City, Pa.  
Elliott, Florence J., at school, Franklin, Pa.  
Fitzpatrick, Mary E., at school, New Castle, Pa.  
Galloway, Arthur C., with father, Topeka, Kans.  
Hamilton, Nannie, with mother, Youngstown, O.  
Harlan, Frank, moulder, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Hays, Charles F., at school, Grove City, Pa.  
Hays, Ida I., with mother, Cochranon, Pa.  
Hoover, Edward E., at school, Edenburg, Pa.  
Hosack, Elva, milliner, Mercer, Pa.  
Jackson, Charles, confectioner, Cannonsburg, Pa.  
Kissinger, Effie, with friends, St. Petersburg, Pa.  
Mays, John Wesley, in chair factory, Titusville, Pa.  
Peters, Harriet M., with mother, Middlesex, Pa.

Piper, Mary I., with father, Pardoe, Pa.  
Poe, Isophine, with friends, New Brighton, Pa.  
Range, William, laboring, West Hickory, Pa.  
Richardson, Effie, domestic, Oil City, Pa.  
Richey, John, at home, Sunville, Pa.  
Roberts, Lewis B., laboring, Greenville, Pa.  
Say, Charles M., carpenter, Clarion, Pa.  
Schriner, Savilla L., at home, Mercer, Pa.  
Shorts, Emma J., at home, Franklin, Pa.  
Stephenson, Percy, printer, Wellsville, N. Y.  
Stuart, Susan C., at school, Mercer, Pa.  
Styers, Jesse V., at school, Grove City, Pa.  
Vandegrift, Edward, clerk, New Castle, Pa.  
Vogan, William H., farming, Arrandale, Pa.  
Voorhies, Rebecca A., with mother, Stoneboro', Pa.  
Waldron, Samuel, with friends, Titusville, Pa.

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#### MOUNT JOY.

Aggy, Maggie, at home, Danville, Pa.  
Bennett, Frank, lumbering, Williamsport, Pa.  
Bitner, George, at home, Lock Haven, Pa.  
Boothe, Willis J. D., at home, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Bright, Joseph R., nail mill, Sunbury, Pa.  
Britt, Richard, house painter, Jersey City, N. J.  
Brown, John Henry, furniture store, Marietta, Pa.  
Burd, Christ, farming, Safe Harbor, Pa.  
Bush, William F., at home, Hollidaysburg, Pa.  
Dorat, Andrew, rolling mill, Columbia, Pa.  
Duck, William, farming, Fayetteville, Pa.  
Eisenhauer, Morris, farming, Fredericksburg, Pa.  
Evans, Clara, at home, St. Clair, Pa.  
Evans, Joseph, normal school, Bloomsburg, Pa.  
Funk, Harry M., at home, Lancaster, Pa.  
Heiney, Daniel W., learning a trade, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hinkle, Samuel P., cigar maker, Marietta, Pa.  
Jodon, William I., at home, Lock Haven, Pa.  
Jones, Jasper, at home, Danville, Pa.  
King, James J., farming, Columbia, Pa.  
Kirst, Catharine, at home, Lebanon, Pa.  
Longabaugh, Alice G., at home, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Meisenhelder, George W., at home, Highspire, Pa.  
Reese, Ella, at home, Mahanoy City, Pa.  
Seifred George H., cigar maker, Marietta, Pa.  
Shaud, Mamie, normal school, Millersville, Pa.

Sheridan, Annie, at home, Danville, Pa.  
Smith, Harry J., civil engineering, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Walker, Clara, domestic, Orbisonia, Pa.  
Warner, John, farming, Annville, Pa.  
West, Joseph, in foundry, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Wissler, Augustus R., clerk, Columbia, Pa.

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#### SOLDIERS' ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

Antrim, Lillie, saleslady in trimming store.  
Brown, Kennedy L., with John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Buckholz, Charles F., clerk in jewelry store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Burger, Harry S., at college, Oberlin, O.  
Butler, Sophey W., dress making, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chidester, Charles L., clerk in Philadelphia and Reading railroad office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Copp, A. Fred., clerk in Philadelphia and Reading railroad office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Creamer, Kate, dress making, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Crouse, David H., in glass factory, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Eisler, Frederick W., fireman, Soldiers' Orphan Institute.  
Frey, John H., clerk, Trenton, N. J.  
Fulton, Mary S., lives with her father.  
Guest, Charles, clerk in Philadelphia and Reading railroad office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Harvey, Florence, clerk in Strawbridge & Clothier's store, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Holden, Ellen, at school, West Chester, Pa.  
Kinsley, Elizabeth, living with her grandmother.  
Kraft, Lillie May, living with her uncle.  
Kuhns, Frank S., machinist, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Lutz, George W., with his father learning a trade.  
Marple, Mary, at home with her mother.  
Martin, Henrietta, nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Miles, Lottie, tailoress, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Millham, Warren L., clerk, Philadelphia and Reading railroad office, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Powell, Emma, in dry goods store, Camden, N. J.  
Siverd, Eva May, house work, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sorg, Minnie, with her grandmother.  
Stevenson, Elizabeth, dress making, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Sutton, Elwin J., clerk in Philadelphia and Reading railroad office, Philadelphia, Pa.

**TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME.**

Bird, Lillie S., domestic service, Northumberland, Pa.  
Branyan, William W., at home, Duncannon, Pa.  
Fields, Robert A., farming, near McVeytown, Pa.  
Flood, Harry M., working at Bellwood, Pa.  
Hostetter, Laura E., dress making, Newport, Pa.  
McClintock, James S., farming, near Duncannon, Pa.  
Manshaker, Bernhart, cabinet making, Williamsport, Pa.  
Messner, Sarah R., domestic service, Williamsburg, Pa.  
Robins, William H., preparing for college, Selinsgrove, Pa.  
Rook, Samuel C., at home, Muncy, Pa.  
Warren, W. E., plumbing, Philadelphia, Pa.

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**UNIONTOWN.**

Allen, Martha, at school, Titusville, Pa.  
Ball, Jesse W., farming.  
Beasley, William H., teamster, Allegheny county, Pa.  
Beckner, Alice L. C., domestic, Allegheny county, Pa.  
Boord, John B., on a farm, Uniontown, Pa.  
Cooper, Mary J., at home, Belle Vernon, Pa.  
Hay, John A., in machine shop, Connellsville, Pa.  
Hoss, John, on a farm.  
Householder, William E., in tube works, McKeesport, Pa.  
Imhoff, Mary B., at home, Berlin, Pa.  
Johnston, Annie L., at home, Berlin, Pa.  
McClure, Susanna, at home, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
McWilliams, William, at home, Allegheny county, Pa.  
Mancha, Nancy A., with uncle, Washington county, Pa.  
Miller, Lydia M., at home, Ursina, Pa.  
Noel, Mamie M., at school, Latrobe, Pa.  
Ream, Charles L., clerk in insurance office.  
Rimmel, Ella, at service, Washington county, Pa.  
Sanders, Mary M., at home, Waynesburg, Pa.  
Shonts, John, driving team, Washington county, Pa.  
Smith, Ruth, at service, Blythesville, Pa.  
Stutzman, John, in planing mill, Johnstown, Pa.  
Walker, Charles O., at school, Uniontown, Pa.  
White, Edgar B., at home, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Yoder, Fannie N., clerking, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**WHITE HALL.**

Baker, John A., in paper mill, Mt. Holly, Pa.  
Beegle, Job, preparing to teach, Fyan, Pa.  
Beitzel, Charles, learning iron moulding, York, Pa.  
Black, George O., learning to bake, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Burkett, Anna B., at home, Fyan, Pa.  
Charles, Jessie E., at home, Newport, Pa.  
Clouser, Mary E., seamstress, Tower City, Pa.  
Crosier, William B., clerking, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Gramm, William, baker, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Hannon, Charles S., cigar making, Carlisle, Pa.  
Hoffnagle, Jerome E., laborer, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Hugentubler, Frank B., at home, Campbellstown, Pa.  
Kane, Harry F., learning printing, Carlisle, Pa.  
Kaseman, Anthony W., in grocery store, Shamokin, Pa.  
List, John W., working in confectionery, York, Pa.  
McLain, James A., laborer, Fannettsburg, Pa.  
Mackey, Alice, with her uncle, Watson town, Pa.  
Manspeaker, Emma G., at home, Graceville, Pa.  
Meck, Hiram E., learning carpentering, Bainbridge, Pa.  
Miller, Charles E., in livery stable, Greencastle, Pa.  
Millhouse, John F., learning printing, Scottdale, Pa.  
Myers, George H., learning printing, Carlisle, Pa.  
Nelson, Arnetta V., at home, Cessna, Pa.  
Noland, Clara B., at home, Mt. Union, Pa.  
Page, Carrie, at home, Millerstown, Pa.  
Ritchey, Laura C., teaching, Graceville, Pa.  
Scott, Agnes, at home, Driscoll, Dakota.  
Scott, Margaret, at home, Driscoll, Dakota.  
Seiler, Ada M., at home, McKees Half Falls, Pa.  
Shay, Harry P., clerking, Lebanon, Pa.  
Spidel, Seba C., farming, Foltz, Pa.  
Straley, George H., in rubber factory, Williamsport, Pa.  
Stuart, Edward, cigar making, Chambersburg, Pa.  
Sutmiller, Mary J., at home, Johnstown, Pa.  
Thompson, Ulysses S., clerking, Tower City, Pa.  
Vanasdal, John, on a farm, Alpine, Pa.  
Watson, Libbie, student, Shippensburg State Normal School.  
Weldy, Lottie B., at school, Fayetteville, Pa.

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**St. PAUL'S ORPHAN HOME.**

Barnett, Robert A., farming, Sandy Lake, Pa.  
Doersch, Clara C., Allegheny, Pa.  
Guyer, Lizzie J., house keeping, Leatherwood, Pa.

Kratzer, Charles E., printer, Clarion, Pa.

Landers, John H., glass works, Butler, Pa.

Winters, Minnie M., house keeping, Butler, Pa.

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CHURCH HOME.

Nolan, Sarah E., at Church Home, Philadelphia.

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INDUSTRIAL.

McCumminskey, Katie, at home, Erie, Pa.

McHugh, Katie, at dress making, Philadelphia, Pa.





WHITE HALL SCHOOL.









DAYTON SCHOOL.

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# APPENDIX.

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## OFFICIAL CIRCULARS.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,

HARRISBURG, *September 15, 1871.*

*To the Trustees of Soldiers' Orphans receiving partial Out-door relief:*

Your attention is respectfully called to the following information and directions for managing your trust:

1. Under the appropriation act of 1871 no expense for orphan children receiving partial out-door relief, incurred prior to June 1, 1871, can be now paid without a special future appropriation. Such bills, however, remaining unsettled by the late administration, may be sent to this Department, where they will be filed to await the action of the Legislature.

2. Payments of this kind will be made hereafter on the 1st of September and the 1st of March, each for six months, the first six months ending December 1 and the second June 1.

3. Before payments are made, the Department will require the blanks in the prescribed form of report to be filled up and forwarded, accompanied with a receipted bill for the amount agreed upon.

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,

HARRISBURG, *November 21, 1881.*

*To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes:*

An act approved the 11th day of June, A. D. 1879, requires that every "public school building, when any of such buildings are three or more stories in height, shall be provided with a permanent, safe, external means of escape therefrom in case of fire," &c., &c.

In view of this very explicit enactment, we are quite unwilling to allow any of the soldiers' orphans of the State to remain in buildings not provided with such fire-escapes as the law requires.

Will you please have the kindness to attend to this matter at once, that in our report of inspection we may be able to affirm that the law has been fully met and obeyed?

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,  
HARRISBURG, May 3, 1887.

*To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and  
Homes:*

Vacation, this year, will commence on Friday, July 8, and close Wednesday, August 31. All the pupils must return to school promptly at the end of this period, as no excuses will be allowed for absences after that time.

The examinations at the several institutions may continue as many days as those directly controlling them shall deem advisable, but the time of holding each examination must be made to include the day of visitation of the officers named below. Said officers will conduct the examinations, calling upon such persons to assist them as they may deem proper; and it is hereby directed that the examination of the lower classes be limited to some one branch of instruction, reserving most of the time for a more general examination of the higher classes, or classes containing pupils soon to leave the institutions.

The reports of the examinations will be made out by the officers of the several schools and homes, and forwarded to this Department.

No regular examinations will be held at the Children's Home, York, or the Industrial School and Church Home, Philadelphia. These institutions, however, will be visited and carefully inspected as heretofore.

The examinations will begin promptly at nine o'clock, on the morning of the days named.

The State Superintendent and his deputies will conduct the examinations on the several dates following:

Harford, Tuesday, May 24; Loysville, Thursday, May 26; Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Friday, May 27; White Hall, Tuesday May 31; Mansfield, Wednesday, June 8; Chester Springs, Friday, June 10; Dayton, Monday, June 27; St. Paul's Orphan Home, Wednesday, June 29; Mercer and Uniontown, Friday, July 1; Mount Joy, Tuesday, July 5; McAllisterville, Thursday, July 7.

The State inspectors will be present at the schools of their choice, and take part in the examinations.

An invitation is extended the Governor to be present at as many of the examinations as his official duties will permit.

Commander Samuel Harper, Department of Pennsylvania Grand Army of the Republic and staff, are cordially invited to attend as many of the examinations as will suit their convenience.

The superintendents of schools and principals of State normal schools will take part in the examinations held in their respective districts.

An exhibition of industrial skill and military drill will form a feature of the examinations. Drawing and copy books should be ready for inspection.

The examinations will be, as heretofore, public, and the authorities of the several schools are requested to invite especially the presence of superintendents, directors and teachers of common schools, members of the Grand Army of the Republic, old soldiers and sailors, members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, clergymen, editors and such other citizens of the several localities as have interested themselves in the work of education as conducted in these schools.

*Pupils must resume their studies immediately after the examinations are concluded, and continue in unbroken attendance to the time fixed for vacation.*

Arrangements should be perfected so that the examinations may commence promptly at the hour appointed.

The regulations for vacation will be the same as in past years.

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent.*

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,  
HARRISBURG, September 20, 1887.

*To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :*

You are hereby notified that the Governor has appointed Hon. John M. Greer, of Butler, Pa., Male Inspector of Soldiers' Orphan Schools. Mr. Greer has accepted the position and will enter upon his duties at once. His wishes and suggestions must accordingly be respected and obeyed.

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent.*

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DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,  
HARRISBURG, October 13, 1887.

*To the Principals and Managers of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools and Homes :*

At special request of Hon. John M. Greer, Inspector, I order that hats be provided the boys for the winter in place of the small caps now in use. Let this be promptly attended to for I desire that the Schools should be in harmony with the judgment of the Inspector when this judgment accords with what is reasonable.

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent.*



## REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS,

HARRISBURG, PA, *October 1, 1884.*

*To the Principals and Managers of Soldiers' Orphan Schools :*

Your attention is respectfully called to the following revised rules and regulations :

#### I. Clothing.

1. The clothing for the respective sexes must be uniform in each institution. It must be seasonable, of good quality, and sufficient in quantity for Sunday and every-day wear, and for weekly changes.

2. For the boys' suits, a choice of three colors will be allowed : First, a West Point gray cadet suit, consisting of pants, with black stripes down the sides; jacket, buttoned to the neck—Pennsylvania State buttons; cap to match. Second, dark navy-blue suit, consisting of pants and jacket—made the same as described in gray suit, cap to match; or, third, a dark blue jacket, and light kersey pants, with dark blue cap. Suits in the colors chosen to be made in cadet or military style.

3. For the girls, in winter, a dress of black alpaca-poplin, trimmed with blue or red; or alpaca-poplin, wine color, blue or plaid, trimmed with same material as quillings or bands; black cloth coat; winter hat. In summer, a dress of white drilling, pink calico, gingham or delaine; straw hat, neatly trimmed and summer sack.

4. Price-list for making and repairing clothing :

#### FOR GIRLS.

Sunday dresses, . . . . .	100 cents.	Aprons, low, . . . . .	8 cents.
Every-day dresses, . . . . .	40 "	Aprons, with bodies, . . . . .	16 "
Chemises, . . . . .	15 "	Skirts, . . . . .	20 "
Drawers, . . . . .	15 "	Skirts, with bodies, . . . . .	30 "

#### FOR BOYS.

Pants, winter, . . . . .	50 cents.	Jackets, summer, lined, . . . . .	50 cents.
Jackets, winter, . . . . .	90 "	Jackets, summer, unlined, . . . . .	40 "
Pants, summer, lined, . . . . .	40 "	Shirts, plain, . . . . .	25 "
Pants, summer, unlined, . . . . .	30 "	Shirts, navy style, . . . . .	30 "

#### FOR MENDING SHOES.

For pair of half soles, . . . . .	50 cents.	For each patch, . . . . .	5 cents.
For pair of heel taps, . . . . .	16 "	For each seam sewed, . . . . .	3 "
For each toe-tap, . . . . .	8 "		

For repairing clothing, actual expense incurred will only be allowed.

5. *Form of clothing account.*—The following form has been adopted by the Department for use in future settlements of clothing accounts at the close of each fiscal year. This will hereafter be required of all the schools in lieu of issue rolls, for which the necessary blanks will be forwarded in time.

## Clothing Account.

. . . . . SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

*To Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools :*

SIR : The following statement is respectfully submitted for the year ending May 31, 188 :

188 . June 1, . .	Inventory of goods on hand, . . . . . Goods purchased, making and repairing clothing, mending shoes, &c., during the year ending May 31, 188 , for which vouchers, as follows, are inclosed :						\$
DATE.	No. of voucher.	Amount.	DATE.	No. of voucher.	Amount.		
	1			16			
	2			17			
	3			18			
	4			19			
	5			20			
	6			21			
	7			22			
	8			23			
	9			24			
	10			25			
	11			26			
	12			27			
	13			28			
	14			29			
	15			30			
188 . May 31, . .	Total value of clothing, &c., for distribution, . . . . . Total amount of bills rendered for education and maintenance, including clothing for the year, . . . . . Value of clothing distributed to children during the year ending May 31, 188 , . . . . .						\$
	(See detailed statement inclosed.)						
June 1, . .	Inventory of goods on hand, . . . . . (See detailed statement inclosed.)						

COUNTY OF . . . . . }  
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.:

Personally appeared before me, . . . . , . . . . of . . . . Soldiers' Orphan School, who, being duly . . . , according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the clothing account of said school ; that the clothing, &c., purchased as represented by the above vouchers, was in strict conformity with the instructions of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools ; and that these supplies have actually been distributed to, and used by, the pupils under his care during the year.

. . . and subscribed before }  
me, this . . day of . . . 188 . } . . . . . Prin. or Man.

Approved . . day of . . . 188 . . . . . Inspector.

These directions as to clothing, except so far as the general rules re-

lating to it and the kinds suggested are concerned, have no reference to the church homes, which receive only \$100 and \$115 for the instruction and maintenance of each child. In their case, the children must be clothed subject to inspection, and no special accounts need be kept or rendered.

## **II. Amounts Allowed for Education and Maintenance.**

1. To the institutions named below, \$150 per annum will be allowed for each child above ten years of age, and \$115 for each child of less than that age, viz. : Chester Springs, Dayton, Harford, Lincoln Institution, Mansfield, McAllisterville, Mercer, Mount Joy, Soldiers' Orphan Institute, Uniontown and White Hall.

To the several asylums and church homes that have never received any appropriation from the State, \$115 per annum will be allowed for each child.

To the several asylums and church homes that have received, at any time, appropriations from the State, \$100 per annum will be allowed for each child.

It will be observed, upon examination, that these allowances are in strict accordance with the act of Assembly, and they cannot be departed from. The authorities of the several institutions must govern themselves accordingly in making up their quarterly bills.

## **III. Rules Relating to Charges.**

1. Children discharged on order or transfer may be charged for until they leave the institution.

2. No charge can be allowed for children until they actually enter the institution.

3. No allowances for pay can be made for children entering an institution without orders from this Department.

4. Pupils who are absent from school more than three (3) days, either with or without leave, except at the regular vacations, are not to be charged for on the quarterly bills for said absence.

5. All applications for leave of absence, with the length of time specified, and the opinion of the principal or manager indorsed thereon, must be forwarded to this Department for approval or disapproval.

6. Pay will be allowed for the time a pupil is furloughed in accordance herewith.

## **IV. Food.**

No regular bill of fare will be prescribed. All the schools and homes will certainly provide food for their children that is proper in variety, healthful in kind and sufficient in quantity, and nothing more is desired.

## **V. Sleeping Apartments.**

Care must be taken that the sleeping apartments are well ventilated and not overcrowded. The beds and bedding must be clean and comfortable.

## VI. Industries.

The industries so long in force in the schools, which have given systematic employment to the pupils of both sexes during the past years, will be required in the future. The work done will form a prominent feature of the examinations.

## VII. Course of Study.

*First Grade.*—Spelling, reading, writing, and drawing on slates, oral exercises in numbers, object lessons.

*Second Grade.*—Spelling, reading, writing, and drawing on slates, mental arithmetic, four fundamental rules of written arithmetic, object lessons.

*Third Grade.*—Spelling, reading, writing, drawing, mental and written arithmetic, geography and object lessons.

*Fourth Grade.*—Same as for third grade.

*Fifth Grade.*—Same as for fourth grade, with the addition of grammar.

*Sixth Grade.*—Same as for fifth grade, with the addition of history of United States.

*Seventh Grade.*—Spelling, reading, book-keeping, elementary algebra, geography, grammar, history of United States, physiology.

*Eighth Grade.*—Reading, algebra or geometry, grammar, Constitution of United States, natural philosophy or the elements of the natural sciences generally.

Vocal music, declamation, composition and instruction in morals and manners must be continued throughout the whole course.

Drills in military tactics must be systematically kept up in all the institutions where there are boys over ten years of age. The boys in all the schools will be expected to be proficient in the "School of the Company."

The studies of the course must be frequently reviewed as the pupils proceed. Bible classes and Sunday schools as organized in all the schools must be continued, but sectarian instruction carefully avoided, except where the children are all of one denomination.

Object lessons, by which a large amount of general information can be imparted and valuable instruction given in the elements of the different sciences, must constitute an important feature of the course.

## VIII. Reports.

1. The customary weekly reports must be furnished at the close of each week on the prescribed form.

2. The quarterly reports, with the lists as specified on the blank, must be forwarded with the bills at the close of each quarter.

3. The annual instruction report, similar to the one made the present year, must be made out at the close of the school term in July and promptly forwarded.

4. An annual report in writing, giving an account of the progress and improvements made during the year, and the sanitary, industrial, educational and moral condition of the institution, and any additional information that it may be desirable to communicate, must be made. This report should be on file in this Department not later than August 15.

5. Each school must furnish, on or before August 1 in each year, as complete a list, in alphabetical order, as it is possible to prepare, of all children who have gone from it at the age of sixteen for the year ended May 31 previous, giving occupations, &c., since leaving school.

All the reports due the Department from any institution must be on file in the form required before its bills are approved or paid.

#### IX. Regulations.

1. Principals and managers have authority to permit children to visit their homes for a period of three days, but no longer, without consulting this Department, and need not note such absences on weekly reports.

2. Parents or guardians must limit their visits at the schools to one day in length, and will, while there, sustain no intimate relations with any children except their own.

3. Distant relatives and near acquaintances are not expected to visit the children, but may visit the schools as the general public have a right to and are cordially invited to do.

4. Smoking is not allowed on the premises of any of the schools or homes.

5. Principals and managers will see that the foregoing regulations are rigidly enforced.

#### X. Inspections.

1. All the schools will be visited and carefully inspected by the State Inspectors as heretofore, who will render detailed reports on the blanks prepared for this purpose.

2. It will be the duty at each visitation to call the roll and see that absentees are properly noted on the weekly reports of the schools to this Department.

3. It will be the duty of the lady inspector at each quarterly visitation carefully to compare all bills of goods purchased since her previous visit as to quality and price. If found correct, and she shall be satisfied the same have been or are to be used for the benefit of the children, she will then approve said bill or bills, with date of approval.

4. It will be the duty of the male inspector, at a special visit to be made between the 15th and 31st of May in each year, to re-examine all bills of goods purchased and issued during the year, together with the invoice of goods on hand and not issued to the pupils.

If they are found correct and properly noted on the statement (a form of which is given on page 119), he will then approve the account

for the year as rendered by the principal, and direct it to be forwarded to this Department. The inspectors have full authority to require the correction of all deficiencies.

E. E. HIGBEE,  
*Superintendent*

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## LAWS REGULATING THE SCHOOLS.

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### ACT OF 1867.

To provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State.

WHEREAS, Several considerable appropriations have been expended for the proper education and maintenance of the destitute children of the men of Pennsylvania who died in defense of the Union during the late rebellion;

*And whereas*, It is incumbent upon the State to continue this provision for those children, who are now hers;

*And whereas*, The experience thus far acquired in the performance of this duty now enables the Legislature to regulate, by statute, the large discretionary powers heretofore exercised in the premises; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Governor of this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and required to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, for three years, from and after the date of said appointment, to be subject to removal, for cause, as other officers, appointed in like manner, are now, whose office shall be at Harrisburg, whose salary shall be the same as that of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and necessary traveling expenses, and who shall give bonds, with three sureties, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties; the Superintendent shall have power to appoint one clerk, and the Governor one male inspector and examiner and one female assistant, each at a salary not exceeding one hundred dollars per month, and necessary traveling expenses, to inspect and examine the Soldiers' Orphan Schools hereinafter provided for: *Provided*, That said Superintendent shall not, during the period of his superintendency, have any pecuniary interest in any of the said orphan schools.

SECTION 2. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the trustees, pro-

prietors or principals of institutions now employed as soldiers' orphan homes and schools, possessing such good and sufficient accommodations as said Superintendent may approve, and of such other like institutions as may be necessary for the proper care and maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years, of the destitute orphan children of all such deceased soldiers and sailors, citizens of Pennsylvania, and soldiers who have served in Pennsylvania regiments, as have died in the service of the United States in the late war to suppress the rebellion: *Provided*, That the Superintendent may require that institutions receiving soldiers' orphans over ten years of age shall have not less than twenty acres of tillable land, and accommodations for not less than one hundred and fifty soldiers' orphans, except the Lincoln Institution, in the city of Philadelphia: *And provided further*, That said Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall establish at least one such institution, for the reception of soldiers' orphans over the age of ten years, within one year after the passage of this act, in each of the twelve normal school districts, now provided for by law, if, in the opinion of said Superintendent, the Governor concurring, the same shall be required and practicable: *And provided further*, That in no case shall the State become liable, in any manner, for the cost of erecting, repairing, or furnishing any of the institutions employed as soldiers' orphan schools.

SECTION 3. That the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is hereby authorized to receive conveyances and transfers of the custody, care, and control, for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, of said destitute soldiers' orphans, from their respective mothers, guardians, or next friends; and all such conveyances and transfers heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, shall be valid and binding upon said mothers, guardians and next friends, and also upon said orphans till their arrival at the age of sixteen years; and if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn without his consent from the custody of the Superintendent, or from the institutions in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing or harboring them, shall thereupon become liable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

SECTION 4. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall, by and with the advice and approval of the Governor, prescribe rules and regulations for the government of institutions becoming soldiers' orphan schools, designate the minimum number and grade of employes necessary, specify the character and quality of food and clothing that shall be furnished, and which shall be similar for all institutions of the same grade in the State, and decide upon a course of study to be pursued, which course shall embrace, at least, the usual branches of a good common school education, together with instruction in vocal music, military tactics and calisthenics, and the greatest variety pos-

sible of household and domestic pursuits and mechanical and agricultural employments consistent with the respective sexes and ages of said orphan children and their school room studies; he shall visit each soldiers' orphan school at least once each quarter, either in person or by deputy, remaining at least twenty-four hours in each.

SECTION 5. Application for the admission of soldiers' orphans, entitled to the benefit of this act into the institutions established for their education and maintenance, shall be made by conveyance and transfer to the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, in accordance with provisions of section third of this act, executed, under oath, by the mother, if living, and by the guardian or next friend, if the mother be dead, or has abandoned said orphans; but all applications must be approved by the board of school directors, controllers, or superintending committee of the district, ward, or city in which the mother resides, if she makes the application, or in which the orphans reside, in other cases, and the Superintendent may require such other certificate, from a superintending committee, which committee shall be appointed and hold office at the discretion of the Superintendent, and by and with the consent of the Governor, or from such other source as he may deem necessary.

SECTION 6. That the said Superintendent be and is hereby authorized and directed to procure a school or schools, or home or homes for the children of the colored soldiers and sailors who fell in the recent rebellion, subject to the same regulations and restrictions provided in relation to the education and maintenance of the orphans of white soldiers and sailors: *Provided*, That when he may deem it expedient to do so, the said Superintendent may waive the restriction in regard to number of acres and extent of accommodation in the case of schools or homes for colored orphans.

SECTION 7. That all contracts made by said Superintendent shall be characterized alike by a wise economy and a just regard for services rendered, and that no contract shall be made for a longer period than one year, unless with the sanction of the Governor, and in cases in which it is clearly the interest of the State to contract for a longer period, such period in no case, however, to exceed five years: *Provided*, That all the contracts made under this act may be annulled at any time for failure to fulfil the conditions of such contracts on the part of any contractor, of which failure the Governor and Superintendent shall be the judges; and that every such contract shall be made upon the condition of the continuance of said soldiers' orphan schools by the Legislature of the State.

SECTION 8. That the said Superintendent may, with the consent of the Governor, afford partial relief, in kind, not exceeding thirty dollars per annum for each orphan, in cases where, in his judgment, it is proper to suffer the orphans to remain with their surviving parents, or



relatives, or guardians, and to receive instruction in the public schools of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 9. That all bills for the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans shall be paid quarterly, by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans', who shall file a receipted bill for the same in the Auditor General's office, before issuing the next quarterly warrant, which the State Treasurer is hereby forbidden to pay until such receipted bill is thus filed : *Provided*, That all amounts appropriated for the purchase of clothing, and the payment of partial relief, salaries, and incidental expenses, may be drawn by the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, upon the warrants of the Governor, and the bills for the same settled semi-annually, at the Auditor General's office, in the usual manner.

SECTION 10. That the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall require monthly, quarterly and annual reports, according to such form as he shall prescribe, from each institution receiving soldiers' orphans, at the expense of the State ; and that said Superintendent shall, not later than the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and annually thereafter, make a detailed report to the Governor of this Commonwealth of all the soldiers' orphans under his charge, their condition and progress, the numbers of each respective age, from four to sixteen years, and such other information as he may deem expedient, together with the statement of receipts and disbursements by item, and estimates for ensuing year.

SECTION 11. That when any of said orphans shall have arrived at the age of sixteen, or sooner, if deemed expedient, said Superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian, or next friend, put or bind him or her out to such trade and employment, and to such master or mistress, or employer, as shall thus be requested, and for such term as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years ; in which indenture of apprenticeship, there shall be included such covenants for the further education of the orphan as said Superintendent may prescribe ; and such apprenticeship shall be in all other respects, not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the act of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices, and the supplements thereto.

SECTION 12. That upon arrival at the age of sixteen years, each of said orphans who shall not desire to be apprenticed to a trade or employment, shall be restored to the mother, guardian or next friend, with a full outfit of clothes, and a certificate, signed by said Superintendent and the principal of the proper school, showing his or her moral standing, and literary and industrial attainments and qualifications.

SECTION 13. That the year, for all operations under this act, shall

begin on the first Monday of June in each year, and end on the day preceding the first Monday of June of the year next succeeding; and all appropriations, hereafter made, shall be for the year, as herein determined, and made in like manner, and at the same time, as appropriations are now made for the general expenses of the government.

SECTION. 14. That all acts, and parts of acts, heretofore passed, and inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

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#### ACT OF 1871.

Consolidating the Department of Soldiers' Orphans with the Department of Public Instruction.

SECTION 43. \* \* \* \* That from and after the passage of this act all the duties performed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans shall be done and performed by the Superintendent of Common Schools: *Provided*, That the Superintendent of Common Schools shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties as Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, give bond, with three sufficient securities, to be approved by the Auditor General, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties as superintendent of said orphan schools.

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#### ACT OF 1874.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, it was the manifest intention of the State to provide for all cases named in said title;

*And whereas*, By the restrictions imposed in section fifteenth of act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Government and other the general and specific appropriations for the year, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, all children born after January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, were thereby excluded from the benefits of this system; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That all the children of deceased soldiers who were formerly residents of this State and enlisted into the service of the United States, in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children now residents of this State, and the children of deceased, destitute, or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, shall be admitted into the Soldiers' Or-

phan Schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted: *Provided*, The number shall not exceed one hundred.

SECTION 2. The Superintendent of Orphan Schools is hereby required to present in his annual report a full list of all children admitted under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That all children remaining in schools under the care of the State, shall be discharged on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and that the business of the Soldiers' Orphan School Department shall be then finally closed.

SECTION 3. All laws inconsistent or conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

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### ACT OF 1875.

Repealing the proviso in section one of the act of 1874.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the proviso in section one of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the fifteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be and the same is hereby repealed, and from and after the passage of this act the said section shall read as follows: That all the children of deceased soldiers, who were formerly residents of this State, and enlisted in the service of the United States in regiments belonging to other States, and died in said service, such children now residents of this State, and the children of deceased, destitute, or permanently disabled soldiers or sailors, whether born after or before January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, shall be admitted into the Soldiers' Orphan Schools on the same conditions as the orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors are now admitted.

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### ACT OF 1878.

Repealing so much of the act of 1874 as limits the time when children shall be educated and maintained by the State.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, it was the evident intention of the State to continue to provide for the classes named in said title, so long as there remain such children to be educated; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute chil-

dren of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors, and the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors of the State," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, as provides that all the children remaining in the schools under the care of the State shall be discharged on the thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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### ACT OF 1881.

Extract from appropriation act approved June 29, 1881, fixing the time for closing the schools.

SECTION 2. \* \* \* *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to to any of the soldiers' orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

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### ACT OF 1883.

*Extending the time for admission to, and the final closing of, the schools.*

#### AN ACT

Repealing the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; also repealing the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,' " approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and fixing a time for closing of said schools discharging orphans and children therein.

WHEREAS, After careful inquiry, it is ascertained that all children who were entitled, under late existing laws, to the benefits of the soldiers' orphan school system of Pennsylvania, were not admitted to said schools and homes prior to the time fixed by law for admissions to cease, and that there will be in the schools, at the time provided for closing them, seventeen hundred and seventy children (without allowing for discharges on order), who will be under sixteen years of age, nearly all of whom will have no homes and will become objects of charity.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That so much of the second section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled 'An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and

sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,'” approved the twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, which reads as follows, to-wit :

“SECTION 2. *Provided*, No admission shall be granted to any of the soldiers’ orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close, and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.” Also, so much of the second section of an act entitled “An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled ‘An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State,’” approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, which reads as follows, to-wit :

“SECTION 2. \* \* \* *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to any of the soldiers’ orphan schools or homes after June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and all such schools or homes shall close, and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, eighteen hundred and eighty-five,” be and the same is hereby repealed.

“SECTION 2. *Provided*, No admissions shall be granted to any of the soldiers’ orphan schools or homes after June first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and all schools or homes shall close, and all children be discharged from said institutions on June first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.”

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#### ACT OF 1885.

To authorize the admission of destitute children of deceased soldiers or sailors of the State to the soldiers’ orphan schools, upon satisfactory proof of the death of such destitute soldier or sailor from any cause.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful, upon satisfactory proof of the death of a destitute soldier or sailor from any cause whatever, furnished the Department of Soldiers’ Orphan Schools, for the superintendent to admit the destitute children of such deceased soldier or sailor to the soldiers’ orphan schools of the State, on the same conditions as the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors are now admitted.

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